The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,249.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HODGES—February 12th, at 19, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. J. Hodges, of a son.

SCHALCH—February 13th, at 1-1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Vernon H. Schalch, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAYES—February 14th, at Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Charles Hayes, Esq., House Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HAYNE—February 13th, at Coonoor, the wife of J. H. Hayne, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—February 12th, at Palaveram, of consumption, Eliza, the beloved wife of Serjeant T. Richardson, aged 27 years and 8 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		2*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa .... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta .... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 28th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," GARRATT, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "ST. BERNARD," 913 tons register, HARTNELL, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply at the Office of

RUTTONJEE EDULJEE,
Gunbawa Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	„
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NORTHAM," (1,330 Tons, and 406 H. P.,) Captain DUNDAS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "EMEU," 1,600 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain METHVEN, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain FOSTER, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. BOUVERIE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Machinery, per Ship *Edith*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately to take delivery of Cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

CUMBALLA RECLAMATION COMPANY.—WANTED, EARTH for filling at the above Company's Property on the Western Foreshore of Malabar Hill. Plans and conditions of Contract can be seen at the Offices of the undersigned.

Tenders to be sent sealed and headed, "Tender for the Cumballa Reclamation," on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

LATHAM AND WALTON,
Civil Engineers.

9 Hornby Row, 20th Feb., 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co, Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

સીંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the several matters reported on by Mr. ASHLEY on his inspection of the Company's premises at Kurrachee.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	[illegible]
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	[illegible]
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq. J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq. JAMES BEVIS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that MR. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poonah Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on THURSDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is requested to the following ALTERATION in the CHARGES for CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Articles:—

KUPPAS, hitherto charged at 4th class rate, will, until further notice, be reduced to 3rd class rate.

MOWRA, whether loose or in bags, will, until further notice, be charged 1st class rate from all Stations to Bombay only.

This arrangement will come into force from this date.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી ઇશપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.
Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.
Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.
Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.
A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.
Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.
Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	...	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	...	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	...	3	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had ben DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons should make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865, are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.

EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of twenty-five miles of Permanent Way and Station Materials from Sholapoor to Koolburga on the South Eastern Extension.

2. Form of Tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired, will be furnished upon application at the Agent's Office.

3. Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tender for the conveyance of Materials" must be lodged at this Office by noon of WEDNESDAY the 28th February 1866.

4. The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without explanation.

G. I. P. Railway Offices, Fort, 19th February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3	months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6	„	7	ditto.
„ 12	„	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇશપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th instant, interest will be charged at the rate of 18 Per Cent. per Annum, on all calls on shares of the above Company, remaining unpaid on above date.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN BUILDINGS.—The advantages of "Sectional Portable Wooden Buildings" may be summed up as follows:—

Three years' trial in this climate has proved that they do not warp, crack, or split in the sun.

There is an air space arranged, so that a free current of air passes around the building, and between the inner and outer roof.

The outer roof has a Felt Composition and Gravel Roofing, which is impervious to water or heat.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Office.

A limited number of these Buildings, with Carriage House, Stable, and Cook House, are at present available.

FARNHAM & Co.,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE. LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, executors of Jewanbai, deceased, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee and Ruttonbai, widow, and Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Administratrix and Administrators of Dadabhoy Cowasjee, deceased. ... Complainants.

versus.

Framjee Sorabjee Ghandee ... Defendant.

Pursuant to decretal order made in this cause, dated the 18th day of February 1865, the following Property will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his office, in the Court House:—

All the estate and interest of Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee, Ruttonbai, Merwanjee Dadabhoy and Framjee Sorabjee, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two Compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Golla Lane, or commonly called Golwan Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 492, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and containing by admeasurement 126 and 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the heirs of Jewbai, widow of Mudsoodeen Camut, deceased, on or towards the west by the Golla Lane or commonly called Golwan Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Wookunda Doongarsey, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the Master in Equity, and at the office of Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, Solicitors for the said Complainants, 4, Meadow Street, Bombay.—Dated this Eighth day of February 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

ON VIEW.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. SIMMONS of MR. H. BARRAND's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WE beg to inform the public that MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and MR. JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
C. F. POULTON, Sub-Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited),
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, pro Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. T. ROPER, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
T. DUNN, pro Manager.

COLLARD'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD, have on hand a small consignment of their fine semi-grand square Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements, and manufactured expressly for the Bombay climate. One of these Instruments has been opened out and may be tried at the Library. Cash Rs. 1,000.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND Co., as sole Agents for Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, have received a very large assortment of their Photographic views of Kashmere and Scinde Valley. Size 12 by 10, Rs. 4; or 7½ by 4½, Rs. 3.

ALSO

Views of Simla, The Sutlej, Chini, Wanga Valley, &c., Lahore, Umritsur, Kangra Valley, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Mussoorie, Murree.

ALSO

Groups of Native Character,

AND OF

H. E. The Viceroy and Council. Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 each

HENRY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Mr. Henry's Firearms, have on hand the following:—

No. 1120.	Plain Military Patent Rifle with the complete apparatus and extra fittings, complete in case	Rs. 295
No. 1153.	Ditto ditto with improved front sight and very complete apparatus	300
No. 1061.	Best Military Pattern Patent Rifle with pistol hand stocks, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, with apparatus	435
No. 864.	Best Double Rifle with pistol hand-stock, 17 gauge, 28-inch barrels, in case, with complete apparatus and outside leather case	630
No. 356.	Best Single Sporting Rifle, 36 in. barrel, Newton's patent sights, and elevating checkpiece, in case, with complete apparatus	470
No. 1051.	Best Single Sporting Rifle with pistol hand-stock, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, in case, with very complete apparatus	450
No. 1007.	Ditto with 34-inch barrel.	440
No. 893.	Ditto with Newton's patent sights, in case, with complete apparatus	435
No. 781.	Ditto with patent sights and apparatus, in case	370
No. 366.	Single Patent Rifle with extra small-bore barrel for match-shooting, fitting the same stock, patent sights, and complete apparatus	380
No. 367.	Double Sporting Rifle with complete apparatus	540

HENRY'S REVOLVERS.

These weapons are of very highly finished and superior workmanship, and contain several valuable improvements; full size in handsome case with complete apparatus. Rs. 150.

Notice.—Orders are received for Tiger or other Sporting Rifles and for all descriptions of weapon of Mr. Henry's manufacture.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," Bombay Gazette Office.

137641

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's guide and scoring books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica*.

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d. and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.; and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market dull and inanimate.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 2d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ..	97¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ..	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank ...	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	43 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	45 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p a	Bombay Bank ...	50 p ct pm.
750,00	250	250	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	100	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	3? p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank... ...	14 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	15½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay Bk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct d s.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	3 p ct premium.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co..	No quotations.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association.	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	
6,000,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,600 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	165 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do... ..	205 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	800 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ..	1,500 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,525 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co..	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & F. undry Co.	225 per share.
	1,000	1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	218	pr. ct.		G. I. P. Railway Co. Consol. Stock ..	Par.
	130	2½		Do. new £10 shares.	
	1,000	2½		Bombay Baroda & C. I. R Company	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	,, 10
Spanish Dollars ...	,, 225
Carolus ...	,, 296
Mexican Dollars ...	,, 220
German Crowns ...	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	,, 223
Bar Silver ...	,, 104¼
Gold Leaf ...	,, 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ..	Rs. 90
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33 ..	,, 93
,, ,, Co.'s ,, 1835-36 ..	,, 88
,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ..	
,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ..	,, 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	,, 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. ..	,, 109½

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dholleras New load) ..	Rs. 400 to 410
Dholleras (April and May) ..	,, 435 to 410
Bhownuggur and Mowa ..	,, 410 to 415
Surat and Broach ..	,, 375 to 380
Porebunder ..	,, 290 to 300
Veeraval ..	,, 290 to 320
Khandeish (New) ..	,, 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned) ..	,, 445 to 450
Oomrawuttee (March and April) ..	,, 420 to 425
Ditto (now ready) ..	,, 430 to 432
Hinghunghat (New) ..	,, 460 to 435

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 31st January 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Mauritius	...	670
,, China	...	5,00,000
,, Suez	1,128	...
,, Calcutta	...	19,60,000
,, Kurrachee Steamer...	1,07,822	...
Total for the week ...	1,08,950	21,60,670
Previously Imported in the year 1866 ...	39,32,028	2,88,32,993
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st January 1866. ...	40,40,978	3,13,13,663
Ditto 1865 ...	45,10,181	54,72,018
Decrease Rupees ...	4,69,203	2,58,41,645

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch ...	59,000	1,03,300
,, Guzerat British ...	4,268	26,000
,, Kurrachee... ...	5,100	5,10,200
,, Concan British ...	54,534	97,327
,, Malabar British ...	27,450	1,01,500
,, South Canara ...	...	1,03,000
,, North Canara ...	31,694	86,000
Total for the week ...	1,82,046	10,27,327
Previously exported in the year 1866 ...	5,76,781	33,66,879
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st January 1866. ...	7,58,827	43,94,206
Ditto 1865 ...	6,22,943	36,08,568
Increase Rupees ...	1,35,884	7,85,638

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 21.

Coote, Captain, 18th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Warner, Captain G. A. A., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Anderson, Captain H. S., Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Adamson, Captain, 18th Regiment, on duty, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th February.

Major W. G. Mainwaring, commanding 30th Regiment N. I., or Jacob's Rifles, is, with the sanction of Government, temporarily attached to the department of the Quarter Master General of the Army as an assistant, for duty at Maunder Deo.

Lieutenant Davidson, 103rd Foot, is appointed to act as Interpreter of the Regiment, vice Captain Frankland, proceeding to the regimental depot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
21 Krishna (s) ....Morrison......Suez, Feb. 7.
May Queen ....Pennie......Liverpool, Oct. 9.
Bird of Paradise ......McCollum......Cardiff, Sept. 12.
Emen (s) ....Methven......Hongkong, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
21 Jewess ....Stevens..........New York.
Muckie ....Nacoda..........Judda and Hoodeida.
Nada (s) ....Thompson..........Aden and Suez.
Oorun (s) ....Pinto..........Goa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Krishna*.—Mr. Maloney, Mr. J. Allen, and one second class.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Mervanjee Framjee*, C. Pike, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Oomrawutty*, B. Baxter, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Manchester*, M. Auld, bound to Havre.
Ship *Morning Star*, F. M. Loizel, bound to Mauritius via Kurrachee

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Punjaub*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Indore*, for Hongkong.
S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—February 12th, barque *Adamant*.
DEPARTURES.—February 13th, steamer *Dalhousie*, and ship *Farness Abbey*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—February 14th, screw steamer *Moultan*, from Calcutta, and ship *Matlah* from Boston.
DEPARTURES—February 14th, screw steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain GARDNER, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Ship "CAROLINE COVENTRY," to sail about the 28th instant. For Freight apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

WANTED, an experienced Native BOOK-KEEPER : must be practically acquainted with Book-keeping and the general routine of an European Merchant's Counting-house. Address "F. G.C." at the Printer's.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SERVANT, to attend on a Lady and Child going to England via the Cape. Address "H. L. T.," care PESTONJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash, No. 2, Dean Lane.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a MANAGER for the Company's Mills at Broach. Applications in writing, stating terms and qualifications, to be forwarded to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to

KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOTT.

22nd February 1866.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

AN AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO DOG AND SLUT ; also three RETRIEVERS, for SALE. To be seen at C. STEVEN'S, Veterinary Surgeon, Baboola Tank.

MESSRS. FELL, GREGSON & Co. request that all LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS for them may be ADDRESSED to their OFFICES, No. 10 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st February 1866.

LODGE "ST. GEORGE."—NOTICE.—The MEETING of this Lodge TO-DAY, THURSDAY Evening, will be held at the Lodge "CONCORD" Rooms, Baboola Tank, at six o'clock, and *not* on Malabar Hill, as was previously intimated.

By command,
D. TREVOR ROPER, Secretary.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates ; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND RECLAMATION COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. beg attention to the SALE BY AUCTION of TEAK and other TIMBER to commence THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., at Messrs. NICOL & Co's. premises, Tank Bunder. This sale will comprise upwards of a thousand tons of Rangoon TEAK LOGS of first class sizes, PLANKS and SCANTLING of the most useful dimensions as well as RAILWAY SLEEPERS, PINE DEALS, CEDAR and ROSEWOOD BOARDS, &c., of all of which a complete Catalogue is published, describing the detailed dimension of each log and their Cubical contents. Applicants will be cheerfully supplied with same.

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बोमबे प्रेष कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that : "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

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No. V. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil : or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV. : or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
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Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

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THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Emen*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 3rd prox.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Thursday ....22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun.
Thurs.	22	Moon First Quarter at 9-39 A.M.	6 26	6 2	3 45	4 20	20th Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 8s. 0.
Fri.	23	Mercury in greatest Hel.	6 25	6 3	4 57	5 41	
Sat.	24	Moon passes 5° 20' S. of Uranus.	6 24	6 3	6 21	7 5	
Sun.	25	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 24	6 3	7 45	8 29	
Mon.	26	Day breaks at 5-46 A.M.	6 23	6 3	8 50	9 19	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 10-28 P.M.	6 22	6 4	9 42	10 4	
Wed.	28	Length of day 11-43.	6 21	6 4	10 25	10 44	

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 14	KURRACHEE	Feb. 16
AGRA	Feb. 15	LAHORE	Feb. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 16	LONDON	Jan. 26
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANGALORE	Feb. 17	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 15	MEERUT	Feb. 16
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 15
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 14
COCHIN	Feb. 3	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 15	PUNJAUB	Feb. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 6
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

WIDE as is the Gulf which, in all the ordinary affairs of life, separates the nations of Europe from the great populations of the Asiatic continent, yet there is one point at all events, in which their interests and sympathies cannot fail to unite—the dread, namely, of their great common foe, Cholera. All our readers must have heard with satisfaction, some few months ago, of that plan of concerted defence, which the recent inroads of the disease had suggested to the different governments of Europe. Even if no direct measures were contemplated with regard to the much talked of cholera centres of India, still by force of example, by increase of experience, by pressure on the home Government, and by many other indirect channels, the benefits of the scheme were certain to extend to this country. It is, therefore, with the utmost regret, that we notice the probable failure of the whole affair. The International Conference, proposed by France and accepted by the majority of European States, which was to occupy itself with the measures necessary to prevent the recurrence of such invasions as that of last year, appears to have met with serious, if not fatal, difficulties at Constantinople. The Turkish Government, whilst announcing to the various powers interested the approaching assembly of the Congress, has thought fit to append to this announcement a declaration, which will in effect render all further proceedings void and futile. The declaration simply amounts to this : that the deliberations of the Congress, when assembled, shall not be in any way of a diplomatic character, or transgress in the slightest degree the limits of a purely scientific enquiry. It is clear that, if the resolutions of the assembly are to be stripped of all political effect, and to exist only as a set of scientific propositions, they will be obligatory on no one, and the object, with which the Conference was originally set on foot, will be entirely defeated. In requital the world may be enriched by a new theory of Cholera ; but this is just what the world does not require. Heaven knows there are theories enough and to spare. The exact and absolute cause of the disease, the precise mode of its propagation, the physiological phenomena which attend it, the classification of its various forms, the distinction of genuine Cholera from kindred and similar affections, and the true and only scientific method of treatment, all these and a hundred other highly interesting questions may be discussed for centuries, with reference to Cholera or any other malady, and are certainly not likely in the present stage of medical science, to receive authoritative and final settlement at the hands of any body of men. Besides, even if the great powers of Europe thought fit to invite a party of Savans to an international palaver on these topics, the city of the Sultan has neither geographical position, nor brilliancy in the world of Science, nor in short, any particular advantages to recommend it as the seat of such a re-union. But the purpose with which the idea of a Congress was first started was essentially a political and practical one. It proceeded not from a desire to acquire more perfect knowledge, but from a belief that there was not sufficient scope for effectively applying the knowledge already got. Constantinople was selected as the place of meeting first, because the gates of the East through which the enemy is supposed to come down upon Europe are in the hands of the Sultan ; secondly, because Turkey as a Mahomedan power, might exercise some authority over that huge mass of pilgrims, which certainly served as a focus from which the disease radiated to Egypt and India on the occasion of the last outbreak. It was the feeling that the exertions of individual States could do but little, and that each of the most civilized nations of the world lay helpless at the mercy, not merely of its own neighbours but of such semi-barbarous populations as those of Egypt, the Levant, Asia Minor, and the shores of the Black Sea that gave rise to the notion of an united system of protection. However far we may be from the certainty of scientific truth, yet experience has taught us many things about the origin and progress of the disease, and the means, if not of preventing the one, at all events of arresting the other to carry out which we need a pre-arranged plan of co-operation enforced by the authority of an international convention. For instance ; the immunity enjoyed by Greece and Sicily during the late epidemic, seems to show that, if we cannot correctly describe the malady as contagious, still timely and sensible quarantine regulations might do a good deal towards checking its advance. The powers interested should therefore come to some understanding as to the adoption of an uniform and seasonable quarantine system. Again, the experience of medical men in large towns, and notoriously in London and Glasgow during the last great visitation which befel England, goes clearly to prove that if premonitory symptoms and such affections as choleraic, receive due attention, the percentage of actual Cholera cases is much reduced. Accordingly each Government should pledge itself to watch over the public health in large cities, and to keep in readiness the means for meeting diseases of this class. We have in India gained a valuable acquaintance with the methods by which a controlling influence may be exercised over the course of the pestilence when it breaks out amongst troops or other large assemblies of men. Now this knowledge should be published as much as possible, and provisions should be made for putting it into practice wherever it may be required. Further, the hordes of pilgrims coming from Mecca should be subjected to the most careful vigilance, and on the first appearance of Cholera amongst them the fact should be notified, and every effort made to confine it within narrow limits. Local authorities generally should be compelled under heavy penalties to give instant warning of the outbreak of the disease in any fresh quarter. It will doubtless be contended that all such matters of sanitary reform must be left to the internal administration of each country, and cannot be brought within the legitimate sphere of diplomatic interference. But surely they are at least as deserving of serious consideration as the objects of an Extradition Treaty. And if a case like this, where the carelessness or indolence of one, results in the destruction of many, only requires a precedent in order to make it a subject of common arbitrament, then the sooner that precedent is established the better. Most of the greater powers have in effect given in their adherence to this view, and it will be strange if the jealousies and fears of a single minor State, and that the one which will above all benefit by the movement, be able at the last moment to put a veto on all further steps.

WE reprinted from a recent number of "All the Year Round," a well written article headed "Why we can't get Recruits." The writer is an old non-commissioned officer of a cavalry regiment ; he has evidently carefully considered the *pros* and *cons* of serving in the English army ; he has also received a good education, which, together with his long experience, gives far greater weight to his opinions than if they proceeded from an unacknowledged source. That the army is no longer ardently sought after as a means of gaining a livelihood, is becoming daily more and more apparent. The reason is equally manifest. In these days a man is not content to live from hand to mouth. His profession is chosen with an eye to future advancement as well as to present subsistence. Education at home is cheap and within reach of all really desirous of obtaining it, and, once obtained, new views open out before the enlightened man, his self-respect increases, he feels that his sphere of usefulness is enlarged, and, consequently, his value. Now the question is, does the army, as now constituted, present an inviting opening for any youngster, officer or man ? We reply, certainly not. Bound down by rules and regulations, worked more like a machine than a human being, liable to lose any advantages he may have gained by years of service through one unfortunate kiss, the recruit's experiences of the army are anything but pleasing. Suppose a soldier, however, to have safely cleared all dangers, and to have won his stripes—what more can he get ? Few, very few, non-commissioned officers ever reach the higher grade, and even when they are successful in so doing, the promotion comes so late in life that many decline accepting that of which in their earlier years they would gladly have caught at. A Serjeant Major, no doubt, holds a very respectable position, his pay is sufficient for his wants ; but the question is, would not he have done better as a mechanic or tradesman ? It has cost many years of incessant toil, and scrupulous attention to his duties—duties which many know well are fearfully tedious at times—to enable him to gain the rank, and, having got it, he is rewarded on discharge with something about £45 per annum. Why, in any other calling but the army, the above sum would not represent one quarter of his savings. Here we have one cause of discontent ; one reason why the army is not popular : there is not sufficient provision for the future. The fact of there being, as a rule, no promotion beyond a certain grade, is undoubtedly another reason that recruits are not so easily procurable. We confess that to some extent we are converts to the French system, and think that we should be no losers if we distributed a proportion of the army commissions amongst the most deserving of our non-commissioned officers. That men so selected would know their duty, and, what is more to the point, do it, there can be little doubt. The system has never had a trial, for we can hardly count the appointment of some few men, most deserving it is true, but still of such advanced service, and with so many encumbrances that, as above mentioned, they frequently preferred to remain non-commissioned officers comfortably off as such, rather than to possess commissions and have to starve and pinch to make both ends meet. Non-commissioned officers might, as in France, have the option of attending training schools where they could be thoroughly educated, and rendered eligible for the higher grades as vacancies—set apart remember for these appointments—occurred. We do not agree with those who maintain that it requires a gentleman to make an officer, and that *rankers*, as they are irreverently termed, are "a mistake altogether." If they are so, it is the fault entirely of those into whose society they are thrown ; officers are too apt to look down upon this class of men, who have risen, be it remembered, entirely through their own merits and owe their advancement to neither interest nor parentage. "Rankers" are not made comfortable in their new regiments, that is, they do not find themselves generally placed on an equal footing ; their society is not sought ; they are left to themselves ; and, this being so, what wonder that many non-commissioned officers who have been offered commissions, have declined them with thanks. This feeling is, we are glad to say, gradually dying out, but it will take years after its total eradication before commissions will be eagerly sought after by rank and file.

The writer of the article, mentioned at the commencement of these remarks, points out two great disadvantages under which our military system labours ; one, that the term of enlistment is too long ; the other, that sufficient means do not exist to make the soldier take a pleasure in his work. We are at issue with those who propose to increase the term of service. We agree with the opinions expressed in the article before us, viz., that if the term of service be increased to twenty years, the recruiting staff might at once have unlimited leave of absence for that, where one hundred men were now recruited, five would not enlist under the new rule. Seven years is the time recommended by the writer ; we should prefer five years. If the service is to be rendered popoular at all, it stands to reason it is easier to make it so for a short period than for a long one. Good men, provided that they were taken care of, would most likely re-enlist ; useless and bad ones would cease to trouble and disappear. Our soldiers are enlisted for longer periods than those of any other nation, and our service is also far more unpopular. Surely the new system is worth a trial. We have neither time of inclination to consider this subject in all its phases. A great alteration must, sooner or later, take place in our military organisation. We simply give our readers our view of the subject ; we do not expect that all will agree with us ; a system however rotten, which has been working for so many years, has doubtless a multitude of supporters ; still, it does seem strange that England should keep such a distance between the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks, while every other nation freely intermingles the one with the other, and acknowledges the benefit accruing therefrom.

THE *Englishman* :—We have been favoured with the following from Camp Dewangiri :—

"*February* 5.—At length the long period of inactivity here has ceased : yesterday the advance guard of a column took the initiative step in the invasion of Bhootan. The order styles this proceeding a *reconnaissance*, but, as the detachment of yesterday is to be followed to-day by one of nearly equal strength, and to-morrow again a third party is to proceed, the nature of the advance may be inferred. The first march lies along the bed of the Deea Nuddee to the north, and the encampment is at a place called Kaedang. The second ascends the ridge running parallel with this, about ten miles to our front, to Suleeka. This place is reported to be defended by stockades. The third march descends into the valley of the Monas river, a deep and rapid stream, eighty yards in width, which is only to be crossed by a bridge.

"At present, the instructions issued refer only to the pushing a force to this point, with a view of holding the bridge (chain) ; but no sane man can doubt that, once committed to an advance at all, it will be impossible to halt, far less to recede. It is believed, however, that some little delay will here take place, pending orders from Calcutta. The whole camp here, lately the very type of quiet dulness, resembles now a disturbed bee-hive ; arms bristle in every direction ; mules waiting to be laden cover the little parade grounds, elephants block up the narrow paths ; and men hurry to and fro, with an air of occupation very different from the listless sauntering of idle soldiers. Nearly every one in camp turned out to see the advance guard start at 1 P. M. yesterday. Ladies even were present, for, by a strange coincidence, the arrival of our fair visitors took place exactly at the same time as the orders for the march.

"The Brigadier and Staff proceeded with the first party. Very stringent orders had been issued respecting the amount of baggage to be taken on—officers of all ranks being limited to 80lbs., and the men to 12lbs. Notwithstanding these orders, however, the train of mules and coolies of even the small detachment of three Companies of the 26th N. I., and one of Sappers, seemed almost interminable, as it would along the narrow path of the advance.

"The abstract of the Force at present named in orders, is as follows :—

4th February.—Three Companies of 26th, one of Sappers, and the Staff.

"*5th February*.—One Company of 26th, and one of 12th N. I.

"*6th February*.—The remainder of 26th, and one Company of 12th N. I.

"Two hundred men of 9th N. I. to be held in readiness.

"It is, of course impossible to predict confidently the measures of the enemy, but there is every reason to believe that Tongsoo Penlow will presistently oppose us, trusting to the difficulties of the country and the climate. Any very determined stand in arms is highly improbable.

"Letters reached Camp to-day from the advance guard, stating that they had only been able to proceed five and a half miles, the baggage being helplessly in the rear. Not a good push for the bridge this ! Oh, for an hour of Sir Hugh Rose !"

THE *Pioneer* :—We learn that the Government at home have decided on the Officers to whom the good service pension is to be granted, and that the list of the fortunate recipients has been shown to sundry visitors at the India Office. No official intimation has been sent to this country, but we are informed that retired Officers are not included in the list ; and indeed we do not see how those who retired on the increased pensions in 1861 could have expected it ; for these increasd pensions were given in lieu of off-reckonings, and, following the English practice, no Officer coming into receipt of off-reckonings can retain the good service pension.

THE *Friend of India* :—Mr. Samuel Smith, who has visited India, in his Circular issued at the beginning of the year seems to us to come to very fair conclusions on the subject of cotton supply. In 1865 all the world sent to England 2,755,000 bales, of which 1,267,000, or about a half, were from India, 462,000 from America, 340,000 from Brazil, 334,000 from Egypt, and the rest from the West Indies, China and the Levant. By doubling the American supply for 1866, reducing the East Indian to 1,235,000 and the Egyptian to 234,000, increasing Brazil to 450,000 and striking out China, he expects 3,000,000 bales in the current year, and the quality of the whole will be superior. Perhaps the supply expected from America is too large, considering the disorganization of capital and labour in the South, and the demands of the North. But this amount will be sufficient to supply the mills of England and Europe, while keeping up the price of the manufactured goods for at least all *this year*.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 21st FEBRUARY.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8¾ premium. Fives, 3¾ premium. Fours, 11¼ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1¼d.

Interest on loans 10 per cent. Money Market easy.

40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-2.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 26TH JANUARY.

BY the arrival of the Bombay and Bengal Company's Steamer *Krishna*, Captain Morrison, which arrived yesterday morning from Suez, we are in possession of English papers to the 26th ultimo. She left Suez on the 7th inst. and Aden on the 14th.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Jan.* 26.

THE correspondence between France and America respecting Mexico has been published. The French government refuses to be held responsible for the acts of the Mexican authorities, and the American government refuses to recognise the Emperor Maximilian, or to pledge itself to neutrality in any case.

A propsition made by the French government to the American government to withdraw its troops from Mexico, if the President would recognise Maximilian, has been peremptorily declined. America will not even pledge herself to neutrality hereafter.

The Speech of the French Emperor on opening the Chambers declares strict neutrality towards Germany, commends the proceedings of Italy as tending to maintain the power of the Pope, and announces that arrangements are making for withdrawing the troops from Mexico.

The American ministry is likely to be re-constructed, and Mr. Stanton to take the place of Mr. Adams in London.

The Fenian Congress in America has denounced Roberts and his Senate, and adjourned *sine die*. The organisation is placed entirely under O'Mahony.

General Prim has effected a secure retreat into Portugal.

Negotiations are said to be in progress between France, Austria, and Italy, for an amicable settlement of the Venetian question.

Mr. Layard tendered his resignation of his office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but afterwards withdrew it.

The trial of Jefferson Davis is postponed till the civil authority shall have been restored. He will be first tried for treason, and then for inciting the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Additional convictions have been obtained againt Fenians in Dublin, and fresh arrests continue to be made. Much alarm prevails in different parts of the country.

A peerage has been offered to Lady Palmerston and declined.

The new Italian Minister of Finance has announced reductions in the expenditure to the amount of 55 millions, chiefly in the army and navy.

New regulations for prohibiting the importation of cattle have been issued by the Privy Council. The prohibition does not apply to India Australia, South Africa, or America.

Spanish diplomatic relations with Peru have wholly ceased.

The members of the Royal Academy have elected Sir Edwin Landseer president, in the place of Sir Charles Eastlake. Sir Edwin has declined to serve, but is to reconsider his decision.

A committee has been formed in London to promote subscriptions in aid of the families of those who perished in the *London*.

A European Sanitary Commission has been formed, and will meet in February.

Prince Otho, third son of the King of Italy, is dead.

In consequence of the decrease of cholera, restrictive measures against travellers have been removed in the Papal States.

Some large Reform meetings have been held in England. The general feeling is that of confidence in Earl Russell's measure.

A meeting has been held in London to take steps to preserve for the public the open spaces about the metropolis.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army : Colonel Charles Apthorp, Retired List, Bengal Army—Dr. William Dalgairns, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous : General P. A. Lautour, C.B.—Captain Moore, R.N., C.B.—Major Donald Macqueen—Professor Scott—Dr. George Petrie—Count Zamoyski—Dr. S. R. Maitland—Lady Blakeney—Sir John Hall—Lady C. E. Osborn.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.—Capt. R. G. Watson, of H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, formerly a 2nd secretary in H. M's embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed 2nd secretary to H.M.'s Legation in the Argentine Republic. Captain Watson has resigned his commission in the army. —*Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA AND KAFFRARIA.—On the 23rd inst. the annual meeting of the Ladies' Society for Female Education in India and Kaffraria was held in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow. There was a large attendance of ladies. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Dalhousie ; and amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Principal Fairbairn, Professor Douglas, Drs. Buchanan, Parker, Lorimer, Henderson, Miller, Murray, Mitchell (Broughty Ferry), Rev. Messrs. Forlyce (Dunse), Stewart (missionary to Kaffraria), Mr. W. Graham, M. P., Bailie Gilkison, Councillor Dr. J. Paterson, &c. The chairman in his opening address expressed his deep regret at the absence of Dr. Duff, "the prince of missionaries," whose health consigned him to a more southern latitude during the severities of winter. The report stated that in South Africa the work of female education has been found to demand the same earnest and believing effort as in India, as well as on account of its inherent importance as of the difficulties with which it is surrounded. With regard to India, the committee regret that a stationary income and increased cost of all things in that land have rendered expansion impossible. Hence the progress has been in efficiency and results, not in numbers. In Bengal, 13 schools have 440 scholars, not including Zenana pupils. Of them 67 are boarders in the Orphan Home. In Calcutta the work is carried on by Miss Taylor, assisted by girls from the Orphan Home, under the direction of Dr. Robson. At Madras, the boarding-school grows under Mrs. Anderson's judicious care, and the day schools also flourish. The former has 59 inmates, and there are altogether 580 pupils. From Bombay Dr. Wilson reports well-sustained action, and gives an interesting account of Mrs. Nisbet's institution and the day schools. The former has 49 boarders, and the nine schools number 413. Superintendence is very thorough. At Poona the pupils number 249. Nagpore, in Central India, is far behind, but some advance has now been made by the Rev. J. G. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper. The funds at present in hand amount to 1,118*l.* 2*s.* 5¼*d.* Mr. Graham, M.P., proposed the adoption of the report, and Mr. J. A. Campbell and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting.—*Id.*

MORE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The month of January, 1866, will long be remembered as one of disaster and sorrow. For the last fortnight each day has brought to Liverpool some new tidings of wrecks and loss of life. Intelligence has now been received of the total loss of the barque *Prudhoe*, and it is feared, also, of every soul on board. The *Prudhoe* left Liverpool on the 6th inst. for Shanghai, under the command of Captain Bartlett, with a crew of fourteen men, and containing a very valuable cargo. It is believed that the *Prudhoe* never cleared the Channel, as large quantities of wreck and cargo from her have been washed ashore near Fleetwood and Glasson Dock. The identity of the unfortunate vessel is established by an account-book belonging to the captain, by a policy of insurance on his effects, and by an album containing his name and portrait, as well as the portraits of his wife and relatives, which have been washed ashore. A life-buoy, with the ship's name upon it, a portion of the cabin house or deck, sixteen feet of the main mast, three ventilators, and portions of the upper masts' rigging have also been cast on shore. The *Prudhoe* was a fine iron barque of 430 tons, built at Shields in 1860, classified A 1. A list has been published of eighteen vessels which are known to have been lost, and the crews of which it is feared must have gone down with them.—*Id.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Jan.* 26.)

THE past week has been a quiet one at home in almost every respect. Atmospherically, socially, politically, there has been but little excitement. In the first-mentioned state, the foggy and opaque have predominated in the place of the windy and tempestuous ; and in the two latter we may best describe the condition of affairs as one of expectancy. Before the next mail is despatched, Parliament will have assembled—not actually for business, but for the settlement of those preliminaries which attend the inauguration of an entirely new House of Representatives. It is so long since we have had a ceremony of the same kind, that we have almost forgotten our precedents, and are compelled to hunt them up anew. These ceremonial matters are of little interest to our readers in India ; we need not, therefore, describe them. There is no probability of a contest for the speaker's chair, and not much probability of a formal motion for an amendment of the Address. It is not improbable, however, that the opening debate of the session will be distinguished by some smart passages of arms, especially with reference to the Jamaica question. The Conservatives, it is said, mean mischief, and have a better prospect of striking an effective blow in this direction than in any other because many, who are not Conservatives, are doubtful of the righteousness of the course which Government have pursued. But so much obscurity surrounds the whole matter that it is difficult to say more than that, amidst so many conflicting opinions, many of them of an extreme character, it was wholly impossible for Government to escape censure. They seem, as far as we can discern the truth, to have steered a middle course, and as commonly happens in such cases, have satisfied neither one party nor another.

After all, perhaps, this Jamaica question is the most serious difficulty with which Lord Russell's Government have to contend ; and for the reason hinted at above, that popular opinion is so greatly divided that it is not improbable that a hostile vote may be passed by a strange congeries of members, differing from each other in opinions wide apart as the poles. It does not matter in such a case that the Minister could obtain a larger number of suffrages than any one of the opponent leaders, and that therefore he represents the largest party in the House. If those who think he has gone too far, and those who think he has not gone far enough, combine together against him he must go to the wall. In these days the ties of party are not very strong. But the bonds of self-interest are. And if Lord Russell plays his game adroitly, he will hold the threat of a dissolution, implied rather than expressed, *in terrorem* over the heads of the Commons. Men who have recently incurred all the trouble and expense of a contested election are not likely to be very anxious to "go to the country" again. It is stated that Lord Russell has already hinted that, in the event of his being beaten in the battle of Reform, he will appeal to the country and have a Parliament of his own. But as he is less likely to do this if beaten on the Jamaica than on the Reform question, his opponents are more likely to make the former their first great point of attack.

It does not appear that the Ministry is yet complete. We spoke in our last of the discontent that had been created in the lower ranks of the Government by the elevation of an untried man, like Mr. Goschen, to a seat in the Cabinet. We had scarcely written, when a report became current in London that Mr. Layard had resigned. On the following day, however, it was stated that he had been induced to reconsider the determination he had formed, and that Lord Russell, therefore, would not be deprived of the services of the Member for Southwark. Mr. Goschen has not yet taken his seat in the Cabinet, nor has his appointment of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster been gazetted. But there does not appear to be any doubt that the arrangement has been made.

The foreign intelligence of the week is not without interest, for we have, at least, the speech of the Emperor Napoleon on the opening of the French Chambers. As regards ourselves, the most noticeable words—and they take precedence in the address of all others—are these : —"The meeting of the French and English fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed on the battle-field are not weakened ; time has but strengthened the harmony of the two countries." The references to other States, if not equally clear and distinct, are intended to be equally pacific. At the present time, it is specially important to note the imperial language with respect to the Mexican question. The last advices from America with respect to this question are not of a very assuring character. It appears that the American Government are mistrustful of the intentions of the French to withdraw their troops from Mexico, and express this mistrust in no very respectful language. What the Emperor now says in his speech is,—"I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian in order to fix the date of the recall of our troops, so that their return may be accomplished without compromising the French interests which they went out to defend in Mexico." This is rather vague and indefinite ; and it was probably with some notion that its briefness might offend, that the Emperor adds : "The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our army on Mexican soil will be appeased by the frankness of our declarations. The American people will understand that our expedition, in which we invited them to take part, was not opposed to their interest. Two nations equally jealous of their independence must avoid every step which would affect their dignity and honour." This is, perhaps, what the Americans would call "bunkum," and will hardly satisfy politicians of every shade. It is thought by many in this country that there are breakers a-head in that direction, and the manifest desire of France to draw closely towards England in the present conjuncture rather corroborates the idea of danger in the West.

India has had a grand field-day in Manchester, where there has been a "Conference" of the members of the Chambers of Commerce, and of others especially invited to attend and to discuss, within a certain circumscribed space, Indian affairs. The proceedings of this Conference are very fully reported in another column The subjects to be debated were, of course, directly or indirectly, of a commercial character, but there are few speakers, who on such occasions, keep within the described circle ; and when India furnishes the subject-matter of controversy at Manchester, we may be sure that the general misgovernment of the country will be very prominently asserted by some of the orators. On the present occasion, however, the character of the Conference was agreeably diversified by the very happy circumstance that all the speakers did not represent the particular interests of Cottonopolis. The debate was, therefore, less one-sided than usual. Mr. J. B. Smith, with an amount of candour for which he really deserves great credit, observed that "errors were often committed by looking at India from an English point of view." It was fortunate, therefore, that there were at least some present who were capable of looking at the several questions discussed from an Indian point of view. Conspicuous among these were Lord William Hay and Mr. Knight, of the *Times of India*, who may be said to have represented the official and the non-official Anglo-Indian resident. The speech of the latter gentleman ought to have told with considerable force upon the minds of his audience, as it expressed the opinions of one not bound by official trammels of any kind but an *enlightened, unprejudiced independent Englishman, who had himself employed capital in India*, and had not encountered either in agricultural or in commercial fields of enterprise, any of those obstructions which Manchester is so fond of charging the Government with systematically creating. But the great lords of Cottonopolis are so case-hardened in their prejudices that they will "hardly believe though one should rise from the dead." If any thing mortal could convince them of the exaggerations in which they have indulged, we conceive that Mr. Knight's statements ought to have had that effect ; for he told them in plain terms what were his own experiences ; not what he thought, but what he did ; and what he had done others might do, if they put their own shoulders to the wheel instead of continually calling upon Hercules to help them. Manchester has, for a long series of years, been crying out against the obstructiveness of Government, but it has itself done nothing whatsoever to remove the obstructions of which it complains. It has done, and will do nothing for itself. It simply demands that the Government of India, both in its legislative and executive capacity, should administer the affairs of India especially for the good of Manchester. Mr. Danby Seymour, who was one of the speakers at the "Conference," is reported to have said,—"Members of the Indian Council had said to him that the Manchester people wanted, not what they put down in the programme, but that a tax should be laid on for their benefit ; and one gentleman got so excited as to say that the chief functions of the Indian Council were to protect the ryot from the rapacity of the Manchester people." If the gentleman in question said, as he probably did say, that one of the duties of Government was to protect the interests of the people of India from the rapacity of Manchester, we conceive that he was not far wrong. Mr. Charles Buxton in his very thoughtful book, called "Ideas of the day on Policy," says :—"The great principle which distinguishes our government of India from that of almost any other dependency by any other conquerors, is the idea that we are to govern her, first and foremost, not for our own good, but for that of her own people. Despite many exceptions and many drawbacks, this noble principle has been strongly grasped by the British rulers of India, and has in very truth been the life-blood of their policy." Now, Manchester, we are afraid, is a little too much disposed to ignore this "noble principle," and to have India governed, as far as it possibly can for its own sake ; and it is unquestionably one of the duties of the rulers of India to resist selfishness of this kind. The "good of the people of India" is a phrase rarely to be heard from the lips of the apostles of the Manchester school. If they desire the Indian labourer to thrive, it is in order that he may be able to consume more yards of calico in the course of the year. They will pick him one day and throw him down again, just as it suits their purpose. They will excite producers in India into an unhealthy, abnormal state of over-production one year and in the next leave all the produce on the hands of the poor people without a feeling of compassion for their ruin. They will run no risks themselves. All that they desire is to grow rich on other men's risks. We suspect, therefore, that if the responsible rulers of India were to place themselves in the hands of the great chiefs of Cottonopolis they would inflict the deadliest injury upon the people whom it is their especial duty to protect.

We hope that there will be more of such "Conferences" as this, and that they will have the effect of stimulating both Parliament and the public to take an increased interest in Indian affairs. Sir Arthur Cotton, who was among the speakers at Manchester the other day, exclaimed—"Only think of the Secretary of State for India, being so allowed to trifle with the interests of a great country as to bring forward the Indian Budget five or six days before the dissolution of Parliament !" Perhaps, instead of "allowed" he should have said "compelled." It is not conceivable that if Parliament or the public desired to have the Indian Budget brought forward at an earlier period it would not so be brought forward. It is the utter apathy of Parliament, who will only look at an Indian subject when there is nothing else to be had, which causes the annual review of Indian affairs to take place when the session is at its last gasp, and half the members of the House of Commons have left London. Why, many even of the men who talk so largely about India at Manchester, will not sit out an Indian debate in Westminster. The Manchester school is powerful in Parliament. It might do much by itself to remove the reproach of the apathy with which India is habitually regarded by our legislative assemblies. If it had any real interest in India the Budget would not hang fire till July. The remedy is in the hands of those who talk so much about the evil.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

(*From the Home News, January* 26.)

A NEW Orleans despatch states that a lot of negroes on plantations on the Red River in Louisiana rose in arms recently, and attempted to murder their overseers, but failed. They then marched to another point to await reinforcements. The militia, however, dispersed them and captured a number of the ringleaders. On several plantations, arms and ammunition were found secreted in large quantities. The militia in Coddo parish were kept under arms in readiness for any event. The negroes generally throughout Louisiana are reported to refuse work, and to manifest a sullen and discontented spirit. They claim that the government should furnish them with lands for their own special use. Most of the large plantations on the Red River were lying idle, and many were offered for sale at very low prices. The same condition of affairs is said to exist in Eastern Texas and in Arkansas. The planters were very anxious to secure white labour for the approaching crops, and agents were being sent North to secure them by private contract.

A band of outlaws have captured the steamer *Lily*, laden with 1000 bales of cotton, on the Alabama River, and have taken her up Tomigotee River.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the election of Count Walewski was declared valid. The draft of the budget of 1867 has been presented to the Chamber. The ordinary expenditure is calculated at 1524 million francs, and the ordinary revenue at upwards of 1622 millions. After appropriating from the latter 88 millions for the extraordinary budget, there will remain a surplus of 10,500,000f. The first bills to be discussed by the Chamber are those which were delayed last session until it became too late to pass them. Of these the most important are the bill on offences committed by Frenchmen abroad, that on public education, and that on the general and municipal councils. The debate on the last of these subjects will give the deputies of the Seine and the Rhone an opportunity of demanding a restoration of the old municipal system for Paris and Lyons. Some think the government will give up the bill relating to the offences of Frenchmen abroad ; but its conduct towards the French students who attended the Congress at Lége does not give much colour to such a supposition.

SPAIN.

Some details have reached concerning General Prim's arrival in Portugal. On reaching the frontier he had with him only 350 men out of the 800 whom he had led away from Aranjuez and Oceana. The others had either made their submission or fallen into the power of the royal troops. He had at first determined to enter Portugal in arms, but he learnt on the 19th that the Cabinet of Lisbon had declared that if the insurgents endeavoured to pass the frontier with their arms it would authorise the Spanish troops to pursue them into the Portuguese territory. This intelligence modified his resolution, and induced him to deliver up to the Alcalde of Encinasola, in Spain, his arms and those of his troops, as well as the small supply of war muntions in his possession. He appeared in very low spirits, fatigued, and suffering in health. On arriving in Portugal he found a Portuguese colonel with his regiment. He was told that he could not reside in the country. He then asked for an authorisation to embark in the French steam-packet, on which he was informed that it had just put to sea, and was recommended to take the English boat for Southampton, with an intimation that thence he could go wherever he pleased. His troops will be assigned quarters in Portugal till further orders.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a prince yesterday evening.

CHILI.

Recent advices from Valparaiso state that the blockade continued. Two ships of the Spanish fleet had gone in search of the *Esmeralda*. The Chilians seem to have done another smart thing. On January 2, they took the crew of the store-ship *Salvador Vidal* while the Spanish frigate was at sea searching vessels. Spanish diplomatic relations with Peru had wholly ceased.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

WE believe that the final touch has been given to the reductions in the army for the next financial year. On the whole they are less than we expected, and far less than rumour has put about within the last few days. As we announced some weeks since, two companies will be at once taken off each battalion of infantry at home or returning home, and 50 battalions will be thus affected. A hundred captains will be placed on half-pay, but we understand that this number will be somewhat lessened by the granting of a certain number of unattached majorities and lieut.-colonelcies to senior officers, whose places will be filled by the superfluous captains, the sum realised being carried to the Reserve Fund, out of which it can be again taken to diminish the half-pay list. The subalterns will remain in their regiments as supernumeraries until absorbed. We need scarcely say that all this will have a most prejudicial effect upon promotion, and the young gentleman thinking of direct commissions in the infantry will have to wait a considerable time. The cavalry, we believe, will escape reduction altogether, and even the depot battalions are not likely to be touched for the present.

The colonelcies of the 3rd Hussars and 43rd Light Infantry have fallen vacant this week by the deaths of General Lautour and Sir Frederick Love. The former will be filled by Lieutenant-General Hankey, whose name was mentioned in connection with the last vacant cavalry regiment, the 21st Hussars, which fell to Major-General Parilby. In that instance, the claims of active service were preferred to those of seniority; now, fairly enough, seniority has its turn. No recommendation has yet been made to her Majesty respecting the 43rd Light Infantry, but, in all probability, an officer whose former services were connected with that distinguished corps will be moved to it. The last infantry vacancy was given to General Fox, whose claim was mere seniority on the list, and it is possible that a step may be taken this time downwards as far as Major-General the Hon. Sir A. Spencer, K. C. B., who has served in the field, and has held responsible commands for several years. As yet, however, nothing has been settled upon the subject.

Lieutenant-General Lord Templetown gives up his command of the western district in April, and, it is believed, will be succeeded by Major-General the Hon. Alexander Gordon, now at the Curragh. General Gordon has been for some 12 years uninterruptedly on the staff, and is much to be felicitated upon his succession of commands.

By the death of General P. Augustus Lautour, G. C. B., colonel of the 43rd Light Infantry, the following promotions will take place:—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, colonel of the 16th Lancers, to be general; Major-General Frederick Johnston to be lieutenant-general; Colonels E. C. Fletcher, Edward Bagot, and James Scargil to have the rank of major-general; Colonel Robert Lewis to be a major-general on the fixed establishment; and Major C. M. Green, 30th Foot, to be a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

By the death of General Sir J. F. Love the following promotions will take place:—Lieutenant-General F. J. Davies, Colonel of the 67th Foot to be general; Major-General Sir E. Macarthur. K. C. B., colonel of the 100th Foot to be lieutenant-general; colonel S. Tryon to have the rank of major-general; Colonel T. Williams, C. B., 4th Foot, now commanding a division in Bengal, to be major-general on the fixed establishment; Major N. Steevens, unattached, lately on the staff in Ireland, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

The post of Military Assistant at the War-office, lately relinquished by Major-General Crofton, remains vacant. It is understood to have been offered to and declined by Colonel Haythorne, and it is now said that Colonel Shadwell is to have the refusal. It is essential that a clever and intelligent officer should be placed as assistant to Sir Edward Lugard, but we doubt very much if the authorities can secure one for the salary—£600 a year. The place is more important than those of deputy-adjutant and deputy-quartermaster-general, or even assistant-military secretary at head-quarters, and the pay should be not less than the £1000 a year which each of these places are worth.

An order from the Horse Guards was received on January 18, at Chatham garrison, directing Captain Allen N. Adams, Ensign John Hugh Ford, and 51 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for China, there to join the service companies of that regiment.

The two young officers of the 1st battalion 22nd Regiment, Lieutenant Swinney and Adjutant Hammersley, who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, at Malta, on the 11th December, for assaulting the police, have been liberated by the acting governor, General Ridley; a petition, signed by the inhabitants of three cities and soliciting the pardon of the two officers, having been presented to him last week.

The Duke of Cambridge, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately performed a graceful act of justice towards the Royal Engineers. This, which is the most scientific corps of the army, in which neither admission nor promotion can be obtained by purchase or favouritism, has been hitherto subjected to a regulation in garrison towns by which it often happened that a general officer of the Royal Engineers was commanded by an officer much his junior, and who took the command because he was on what is called the Staff. This rule enabled any Artillery officer or any line officer to assume the command over the head of his senior, an officer of Royal Engineers, and the rule was all the more irksome inasmuch as an Engineer officer is always on the Staff except when commanding a regiment of Sappers. Thus Sir William Gordon at Portsmouth, Colonel Chapman at Dover, Colonel Owen at Plymouth, and other Royal Engineers commanding their Sappers respectively in garrison towns and directing important scientific works there, instead of taking their due rank in the service, were obliged to obey the orders of a junior artilleryman or line officer. An alteration was obviously needed in this rule, and the Duke of Cambridge deserves credit for the change. The more war becomes dependent upon science rather than on mere brute force, the more essential is it that the heads of the army should recognise the due position and rank of the most scientific branch of the service.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

(From the Home News, Jan. 26.)

"JUSTITIA," in a letter to the *Daily News*, says:—"Year after year passes away, but the local officers of the Indian army get no redress for the injuries inflicted upon them by the amalgamation. Their great grievance is the abrogation of the Bonus fund, or the system of subscribing to purchase out senior officers, in the belief that when their own turn came to retire they would get a like sum from their juniors. This system was cordially approved of by the late Court of Directors in a despatch dated 14th January, 1837, and which despatch had been previously sanctioned by the Board of Control, and, consequently, by the British Government. On the faith of it the officers of the Indian army invested large sums of money in the sure and certain hope that in their turn they would receive them back. The Secretary of State for India now pleads as an excuse for not granting compensation for the large pecuniary losses inflicted upon the local Indian officers by his acts, that the bonus system was illegal, but the Indian officers believe that its legality could very easily be proved before any impartial tribunal. Granted, however, for the sake of argument, that it was illegal, are not these officers entitled to compensation for losses incurred in transactions in which they were encouraged by the hearty approval of their Government? But at any rate, there is no doubt that very many officers of the Indian army are suffering cruelly in a pecuniary sense from the late changes. I know an instance of an officer distinguished by an unusual proficiency in the native language, who has held several appointments of great trust and responsibility, the duties of which he invariably performed in the most satisfactory manner—I say I know of such an officer, who now, after 15 years' service, is still a subaltern—his juniors in his regiment drawing captain's pay by virtue of their rank in the staff corps; his prospect of regimental promotion gone in consequence of the abolition of the bonus system preventing the seniors retiring; and his patrimony invested in the purchase of steps, as he fondly thought to be returned again, gone also. Is not this a case, and there are many more like it, deserving compensation? The Indian officers appeal to the British public for justice—simple justice; they appeal to Parliament that the guarantee of their rights and privileges be faithfully carried out; they appeal to the country in defence of whose noblest dependency they fought, bled, and won; and I trust that the appeal will not be in vain."

"Observer," in a third letter to the editor of the *Times*, says:—"The English public should not be left under the impression that the protected native States are entirely free from our control. Your correspondent "W G." [whose letter appears in our last] represents the Rajah of Khetree as a powerful chief, with whose rights and wrongs we have nothing to do. This is hardly consistent with the course the local Government have taken concerning the late affray. A recent telegram informed us that the matter was being inquired into, and that explanations were demanded. In justice to the Indian Government this proceeding should be made known; it is a distinct instance of the power which can be brought to bear on a turbulent class whom some aver to be entirely beyond our control. In a former letter I included the States of Ava and Nepaul as among those who only desire to be left alone. It is hardly to be conceived that either of their rulers would have the temerity to lead an army into our territory. Your correspondent also informs us that the pacific intentions of the State of Hyderabad always depend on the single *de facto* ruler for the time being. This State is surrounded by our territory, is guaranteed by the presence of an army of 350,000 English and native troops, and yet it must needs have its own army of six regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. The fact is that the results of the selfish and feeble policy of the late East India Company are being now brought face to face with the interests of England, and, as you said in your able article of the 6th January, 'it makes a very difficult subject, but it is one which must be fairly grappled with some day or other.' The gradual introduction of a well-organised police force throughout the whole of India is urgently required, and if Government will only act with determination and patience this desirable reform may be effected. The great difficulty to overcome is the tenacity with which the Anglo-Indians cling to the tradition of the 'glorious old native army,' and the aversion with which its being partially superseded by a civil force is regarded; but the English people will perhaps recognise that the time has come to allay as much as possible the native military element in India, which constitutes so much danger to the State and necessitates the locking up of 70,000 of our troops in a tropical climate."

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

From the Overland Mail, Jan. 26.

THE further hearing of this case in the Admiralty Court was resumed on Monday, the 22nd inst., when Mr. Brett, Q. C., proceeded with, and concluded his address on behalf of General Roberts and his column. In the mind of Lord Clyde, he said, there was one plan, one operation to be performed, by which the rebels were to be swept from the south from the Nerbudda to the Jumna, there to be intercepted and destroyed. Sir Hugh Rose's was the fighting column, and it was necessary that it should be supported, and in order to do this the capture and occupation of Kotah was a matter of necessity, and had this not been accomplished by Sir H. Roberts, Sir Hugh Rose could not have moved from Saugor. The learned counsel then quoted various documents to show that after Sir Hugh Rose had captured Jhansi, he could not move from that place towards Calpee until Sir H. Roberts had detached General Smith from the Rajpootana column to co-operate with the Central India field force—a necessity which was foreseen and provided for by Sir H. Roberts, long before the period had arrived for carrying out the intended co-operation, and contended that in deciding upon the present case his lordship would exercise a large discretion. Precedents were not binding as such, and naval cases were no guide in a case of this nature, a fleet being complete in itself, whereas military operations upon a large scale could only be carried out by combined forces. Therefore, the only safe rule of distribution is that all who have taken part in the strategical operations by which the booty was captured, ought to be allowed to share; this was the great and just law of nature, without a recognition of which it would be in vain to look for a satisfactory solution of this most important question.

Mr. Coben followed also on behalf of Sir Henry Roberts, and said that he must at the outset complain of the way the plaintiff's had constructed the map which had been placed in court for his lordship's guidance, but which, instead of a guide, had only been a delusion and a snare. The learned counsel then quoted from *Thornton's Gazetteer*, to show that Rajpootana, although not marked upon the plaintiff's map as being in Central India, was really as much a part of Central India as that wherein Sir Hugh Rose carried on his operations, which operations were not depending upon the advance of this or that column, but required a combination of various forces; and, moreover, as all the columns engaged in suppressing the rebellion had captured booty of greater or less amount, all, therefore, must be considered as entitled to share in the treasure taken, as the result of the general operations of the campaign. The plaintiff did not say how this was captured, and there was no evidence to show that Kirwee was ever in the hands of the rebels, or that there was any fighting in its neighbourhood. As to the booty captured at Banda, its capture was known to be the result of the battle of Banda; but, with respect to the Kirwee booty, its capture could not be traced to any particular military operation, and even the plaintiffs themselves could not pretend that the surrender of Kirwee was due to any other influence than that to which all the combined columns had contributed. There seemed to be a strange kind of mystery connected with the taking of Kirwee, and while Sir G. C. Whitlock was communicative enough with respect to the battle of Banda and the relief of Kirwee in December, he was singularly reticent with respect to the capture of Kirwee and the taking of the booty in the previous month of June. The learned counsel then referred to the Deccan case, and said that there was no doctrine of actual capture, for, if there were such a doctrine, it must be limited to those who actually laid their hands upon the booty, and then very few even of the capturing force could be allowed to share in the distribution. Actual capture was, in fact, only a relic of barbarism, which allowed the taker of spoils to keep them for his own selfish uses, whereas civilization recognized a more equitable code, and gave to those who had co-operated for the general result a share of booty captured.

Mr. Coleridge, Q C., then addressed the court on behalf of General Michael Smith's column, and had not concluded his argument when the court rose.

On Tuesday Mr. Coleridge contined his address. He said that he had the honour of appearing for General Smith, whose column was detached from the Rajpootana column under the command of Sir Henry Roberts, and subsequently attached to the Central India field force under Sir Hugh Rose, and therefore it would follow that if Sir Hugh Rose and the rest of the Bombay column should be permitted to share as constructive captors of this booty. General Smith would also be entitled. He thought he should be able to satisfy his lordship that but for General Smith, Sir Hugh Rose could not have defeated the rebels in the various engagements in which he encountered them, and that by so doing he relieved General Whitlock of the necessity of doing the same work. It was necessary, for instance, that Chandaree should be kept out of the hands of the rebels, and Sir Hugh Rose could not have effected this object without the aid either of General Smith or of General Whitlock; therefore, if General Smith could not have rendered this important service, it would have fallen to General Whitlock, who would thus have been unable to march when he did upon Banda and Kirwee, and so possess himself of the booty in question in this cause. The learned counsel then referred to General Whitlock's own account of the capture of the booty to show that the operation partook of a civil rather than a military character, and he further contended that all those who took part in carrying out the strategical plan of Lord Clyde were engaged in one combined operation, of which the booty in question was the result, and that therefore Sir Hugh Rose and those who assisted him, among whom must be reckoned General Smith and those under him, were entitled to share.

Mr. Bullar followed on the same side, and said that it was evidently in the mind of the Queen and of her advisers to distribute this booty as a free gift to those forces by whose joint exertions it had been taken. He thought it had been completely proved that General Smith was under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, and if any additional proof was necessary, he would point to a letter of the Governor-General, written at the time of these occurrences, in which Lord Canning spoke of General Smith's force as being attached to the forces of Sir Hugh Rose.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bullar's address, the court rose for the day.

On Wednesday Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., addressed the court on behalf of General Wheler and the rest of the Saugor garrison. He said that as he must to a certain extent go over the same ground which had been occupied by his learned friends who had preceded him on behalf of Lord Clyde and others, he could not, therefore, lead his lordship into "fresh fields and pastures new." He would however, endeavour to render it unnecessary for his lordship to do more than take a note of many of the documents upon which he should rely for proof of his case. With reference to the law of actual capture, he maintained that a strict adherence to it would subvert every rule of action, and render it almost impossible for different bodies of troops to act in concert, because it would take away from them such inducements as are involved in the prospect of sharing equitably in booty taken as the result of combined operations; in short, such a doctrine would reduce the number who are to share to the few individuals who actually lay their hands upon the booty, and upon the same principle would confine the distribution of booty to a boat's crew who went and took possession of a disabled ship, to the exclusion of the rest of the crew who had helped to disable her. The learned counsel then referred to various precedents as to the principle, of constructive capture, among others, to the 30th chapter of the First Book of Samuel, where it was laid down, and made a statute and an ordinance in Israel for ever, that those who remained to guard the camp and secure the base of operations were to share in the spoils of war. Then as now, there were actual captors demanding to have the whole of the booty given up to them, and he was sure that now, as then, the principles of right and justice would prevail, and they who had in the present instance stood by the "stuff" and ministered to the comfort and encouragement of those who took the booty would, even if they had done nothing more, be entitled to share in the money now about to be distributed. It was so at Lucknow, where distribution was made upon the broad principle that all who had in any way contributed to the general result were allowed to share; and also at Delhi, where divisions which had supplied the troops for the actual capture had a part of the booty made over to them; and, to come nearer home during the Peninsular war all the troops engaged in the general operations were permitted to share in the booty taken. The learned counsel then referred to various documents to prove that Saugor was the base of General Whitlock's operations; that from the month of March, 1858, General Wheler's force was for all practical purpose a part of the Saugor and Nerbudda field force; that General Whitlock from time to time sent orders to General Wheler that Saugor was of vital importance to both Generals Rose and Whitlock, and had not the Saugor garrison interposed between the rebels and General Whitlock, the latter General never could have marched to Banda and subsequently to Kirwee.

At the close of the learned counsel's address the court adjourned.

IN the Admiralty Court, before Dr. Lushington. The further hearing of this case was proceeded with yesterday, when

Mr. Denman, who followed Mr. W. James, addressed the court in support of the claim to participate of General Wheeler and the force under his command.

Mr. Karslake next addressed the court on behalf of Colonel Keating, who claimed on behalf of himself and the 50th Madras Native Infantry, under his command, and who claimed as being actually a portion of the force of the actual captors, General Sir G. Whitlock's column, and which was called the Saugor and Nerbudda force. The 50th Madras formed Sir G. Whitlock's rear-guard, and was stationed at Jubbulpoor; but from time to time detachments were sent to head-quarters, and between the battle of Banda and the capture of Kirwee the bulk of the regiment marched to join him, but were stopped in the course of the march and ordered to Saugor.—Mr. Collier followed on the same side, and at the conclusion of his address.

The court adjourned. It was arranged that the claim of Major Osborn should be heard next.

CONFERENCE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS AT MANCHESTER.

(From the Overland Mail, Jan. 26.)

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held in the Town Hall on the 24th instant. The circular of invitation stated that discussion would be invited upon the following points:—The impolicy of levying duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into India. The impolicy of export duties, as shown in the case of saltpetre. The advantages likely to attend the sale of waste lands of India in fee simple. The perpetual settlement of the land tax. The enactment of a law providing for the registration and enforcement of contracts, and the establishment of small cause courts, at convenient distances throughout the country, invested with summary jurisdiction. The more active prosecution of public works, especially as regards roads and irrigation. Mr. Malcolm Ross, president of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair, and there were also present—Lord W. Hay, General Sir A. Cotton, Messrs. H. D. Seymour, M.P.; T. Bazley, M.P.; T. Barnes, M.P.; J. Cheetham, M.P.; J. T. Hibbert, M.P.; E. Watkin, M.P.; G. Hadfield, M.P.; John Pender, M.P.; Mr. John Dickinson (London); and Mr. Knight, of the *Times of India*.

The Chairman said: the directors of the chamber had been exceedingly anxious to have an opportunity of considering matters connected with India previous to the meeting of a new Parliament. They had felt that during the last years of the last Parliament, the matters connected with that country had been considerably neglected, and they had been most anxious, now that we had got new blood in the House of Commons, that a greater interest should be felt in the prosperity of India, than the directors felt had been noticed during the last two years of the Parliament just expired. The views of the chamber had been so often before the public, that he need not himself enlarge upon them. The directors of the chamber deemed it necessary to have the opportunity of consulting together, and having the opinion of gentlemen conversant with the subject on the various matters connected with the government of India, and with the view of limiting the discussion to certain topics chiefly connected with cotton, the particular subject had been specified in the circular convening the meeting. He had hoped on that occasion to have had the benefit of the great experience of Mr Laing our late Financial Minister for India. He (the Chairman) received a communication from him last week that if his health permitted he would come down to Manchester; but he had that morning received a note from Mr. Laing stating that he had not been well for the last two or three days, and that he had certain matters compelling his attention which would prevent his anticipated visit. Mr. Laing intimated that if there were any points which they wished to communicate to him in reference to Parliamentary action, he should be glad to hear from them. The chairman said he had also been disappointed of several members of Parliament who would have attended had they received a longer notice.

Mr. Henry Ashworth, ex-president of the chamber, said it had been the policy of this country to exercise authority over distant countries, and in doing so we had obtained possession of India; and had endeavoured by a policy, shifting from one time to another, to govern a community five times as large as our own in a very remote part of the world. Whether this has been wisdom or foolishness on our part he would not stay to determine; but our responsibilities, there could be no doubt, had been largely increased by it. The inquiry might be made—"How does it happen that Manchester steps forward in this prominent manner to investigate and overhaul the policy of our Indian Government?" When we considered that our intercourse with India was measured very largely by the amount of our exports and imports, and referring to our published record of trade and commerce, they would find that the principal exports from this country to India consisted of bitter ale and calicoes—Birmingham had very little to do with Indian affairs; Sheffield very little; Leeds and the woollen districts of Yorkshire also very little, because the wearing apparel of the Hindoos consisted very largely of cotton goods, such as in this part of the world they were very capable of producing—hence a responsibility appeared to rest upon the mercantile body of Manchester, as far as possible either to guide and influence or overhaul whatever errors might be found in the policy of our Indian Government; and he thought he need hardly tell them the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester had made free use from time to time of discussions, devising memorials, and petitioning on the subject. When they came to consider the individual responsibilities which might be involved in this matter, they would see that it was hardly reasonable to suppose that mercantile bodies in London, Glasgow, and elsewhere would take a very active interest in a subject which mainly affected directly the interests of the cotton manufacturer. Merchants would not care much about Indian matters when they could buy cotton at 8d. per lb., bring it over to England, and sell it here at 16d. per lb. But to manufacturers the question had a more vital interest. In the manufacture of Indian goods they had a large amount of invested capital. We had large towns, such as Blackburn, Burnley, Colne, Accrington, Padiham, Darwen, and many other places, which might be said to live mainly out of Indian intercourse. It had been ascertained, and he believed very accurately, that something like one-half—perhaps more—of all the industry engaged in those particular parts of the country is upon Indian account—that is, the people were employed and the capital invested for Indian interests. Moreover, that half the cotton—probably more—which formed the raw material of this manufacture had been derived from India. Hence those who were so engaged, whether as manufacturers of operatives, had aparticular and direct interest in all which concerned the good Government of our Indian dependency. They would be quite aware that the Chamber of Commerce did for many years express the alarm they felt lest an insurrection or any other occurrence should check the supply of cotton from America. They now knew what had occurred, and that they in Lancashire had been indebted to the Mansion-house committee, and to the charity and benevolence of people at home and abroad, to sustain their people during a time of unparalleled distress. And they must not close their eyes to the fact that with such a dependency as India, where authority was maintained by 350,000 troops a very unpleasant state of things might arise. He thought their greatest safeguard would be in promoting the prosperity of India, and showing to the natives that their progress and prosperity were really bound up with our own. When they found that in India the cotton which they produced had been sold for the last four or five years at four or five times its normal value, they would have imagined that self-interest would have stimulated the Hindoo to largely increased cultivation, and if this had not been the case they might depend upon it that something was wrong in the administration of public affairs. He hoped that the present discussion would not be without some value in leading to a solution of some of the important practical problems which deserved their most attentive consideration.

Mr. Dickinson, president of the late Indian Reform Association of London, spoke at considerable length. He was of opinion that under favourable circumstances India might compete with America, even in her own home markets. He accused the Manchester Chamber of Commerce of supineness on Indian questions, and remarked that if they had really taken them up in earnest, any English Government would have been compelled to have granted their request. He thought every encouragement should be given to European capital and skill in India. There was not a single article indigenous to the soil which had been able to compete successfully in the open market, which had not been brought into that state of perfection through European instrumentality. As regarded cotton, he quoted from the report of Mr. Bright's Cotton Committee:—"It is chiefly, if not solely to British capital and enterprise applied to this subject that we have to look for any permanent improvement in quality and increased production." This committee also quoted a despatch from the then Governor-General, which said:—"European enterprise and European capital are very ready to secure the advantages which any change in State policy, commercial or financial, may seem to hold out; and this it is not our desire to check." The speaker emphatically contradicted this assertion, his own opinion being that Government influence had been persistently hostile to commercial and trading interests. He reviewed the policy of past governments in India, and concluded that an entirely different system was essential to the successful development of the vast resources of India. He did not believe with some that American cotton would ever fall again to the price at which it stood before the war, and he urged manufacturers to do their utmost to develope the resources of India. It had been said that "Cotton knows no politics;" why, men who knew no politics should have hearts of cotton. They might as well say that trade had no politics, and yet there never was a greater political question than the Anti-Corn Law agitation. It was no use scolding action; what was wanted was action; and until Manchester took up this question in earnest, things would go on in India pretty much as they had done in past years. He thought a parliamentary committee in London, to be in constant communication with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, indispensable to a successful organization.

Mr. Walter Cassels, late of Bombay, was the next speaker. He said he had listened with great attention to the remarks of the last speaker, and he could not refrain expressing his very great dissent from many of his opinions. He could not see that we were to make an exception of India and make Government responsible for all India's shortcomings. The Hindoos were not babies, and it would be highly impolitic to treat them as if they were. About a year and a half ago an Act was passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, of which he then had the honour of being a member, for the survey of land within the presidency. This survey had been previously carried on by the orders of the Governor, but it was thought desirable to give it the stamp of greater legal authority by special enactment. He was not able, not having his papers with him, to quote the statistics, and the very strong expressions of opinion by Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor, and others, of the great benefits to the presidency from the introduction of this system. Whilst under the permanent settlement in Bengal cultivation had remained almost stationary, in Bombay cultivation had very largely increased. One of the clauses clearly cites the ryot's title to his land, which is held and is declared to be hereditable and transferable property, subject to nothing but the payment of his assessment; and so long as he paid that he could not be molested. These holdings are for the ryot's convenience devided into a number of fields or portions, any or all of which he may abandon or sell. If he abandons them he is no longer subject to the assessment; if he sells them the money goes into his own pocket, the Government merely retaining the right to levy the assessment from the new purchaser. He could not but think there was a great misunderstanding of the nature of this assessment in this country, where it was considered in the same light as rent. It was a rent most certainly in one sense, inasmuch as the ryot paid nothing else; but it did not bear that proportion to the profits of cultivation which political economists usully assigned to rent; it was much smaller. The average rate of assessment of cotton land was about one rupee or 2s. per acre. This did not like rent in England, go into the pocket of the landlord, who might spend it abroad, or not spend it at all; but it went to the Government, and was expended in public improvements which were beneficial in their degree to the ryot himself. He therefore maintained that that for the purposes of discussion the land assessment must be treated as a tax, and not as rent. He contended that to argue that the ryot was checked in the improvement of his property by the fear of the redemption of the land-tax at the end of thirty years was pretty much like saying that a man in England was deterred from increasing his income for fear of the additional tax he would have to pay. The ryot knew perfectly well that the land-tax went with the other taxes to meet the expenses of the Government, and that without that expenditure it was impossible to render any tax stationary. To contrast this broadly with the Bengal system. There the zemindar was the head man of the district or village, and he paid to the Government a sum of money for the lands, which he supplied to the ryots at a higher price, himself pocketing the difference. Between the zemindar and the ryot there was very often one or more middlemen having likewise a hold upon the ryot. The zemindar himself, quite as often as not; was non-resident; and so far as spending his money in the district was concerned, was of no benefit whatever. He knew the idea was that by raising up a class whose interests were bound up with Government, their hold upon the country would be all the greater, but his own opinion was that this result could be far more effectually attained by the Government coming into direct contact with the ryots. The Bombay presidency, on the other hand, was divided into a number of collectorates, of about 5,000 or 10,000 square miles, which were subdivided into districts. The revenue officers would take one of these districts—the quality of the soil, the climate, the proximity to canals or railways, determining them in the precise amount of the assessment they made upon the land. It was to be observed, however, that any improvements which the cultivator himself might have made upon his land were not taken into account—only those matters which were in the nature of public improvements. And when the Government made irrigation works which passed through a man's land, they did not compel him to use it, only if he did use it the Government would charge him like any public company. As to waste lands, he did not attach so much importance to them as some did. In the first place, they were not fit to grow cotton; and in the next, they were so unhealthy that no Europeans could live on them—even the natives were frequently stricken with fever if engaged in reclaiming them. It was lamentable that very little of the best cotton grown in the fine growing districts was brought into the market until it was in a less valuable condition than when it was fresh. The importance of getting the cotton down to Bombay before the monsoon could not be over estimated. Anything the Chamber of Commerce could do to secure liberal grants of money for public works more especially for roads, would do more than anything else to promote the commercial interests of India.

General Sir Arthur Cotton said the Chamber of Commerce had it in their power to do incalculable benefit to India if it would only act. Less counsel and more action was wanted. There was not a subject connected with the Indian question which had not been discussed ten times over; but there the matter had ended—not a finger had been moved to do a single thing. The last speaker had spoken more sense about the land-tax question than had been written upon it in dozens of volumes. Although he (Sir A. Cotton) had been an official, in some senses he had been a non-official. He had been more closely connected with the natives than with the Government. With the natives he had never had any trouble; his battle had always been with the Government. Was it possible that Manchester had not yet learned that roads could not carry the great traffic of India? It was not the cost of carrying the cotton itself that was so heavy; but the carriage of the food and materials required by the people who grew the cotton. The district of Nagpore grew as good cotton as America, and the regular selling price before the late change was 1d. to 1½d. per lb; but the reason why Manchester was not supplied with it without limit was that there were no proper means of transit. He had been fighting the battle of improved communication in India for forty years, and nothing had surprised him more than that the mercantile body of England and India had not perceived the difficulty. Some people thought railways could do everything in the world. In India 50,000,000*l.* had been spent on railways, and the country was paying a tax of nearly 2,000,000*l.* in consequence, and yet it was now admitted that the railways could not do the work that was required. Already, despairing of help from the railway companies, the natives were carrying their cotton in carts. There were two reasons why railroads could not possibly do the work: they could not carry at low enough rates, and they could not carry 5 per cent. of the traffic. Water carriage, combining irrigation and navigation, must supply the deficiency. 500,000: had been spent upon these works up to the present time, and the net result was the adding of upwards of 1,000,000*l.* to the treasury. As an engineer he might mention that one of the most wonderful features of India was that water communication could be made from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and in fact the whole country could be traversed with steam-boat canal navigation. He insisted in conclusion, upon some action upon the Indian question from the English public. Only think of the Secretary of State being so allowed to trifle with the interests of a great country as to bring forward the Indian budget five or six days before the dissolution of Parliament. It was an insult and reproach to such places as Manchester and Birmingham that no wholesome discussion could be obtained upon the question. (Applause)

Mr. D. Danby Seymour, M.P., said he could not help reminding the chamber that they had it in their power to carry out any improvements in India which they thought really necessary. All it wanted was for them to be agreed amongst themselves, and then they, as being the most deeply interested in the state of the country, had sufficient power in Parliament, through their representatives, to force upon the Government any measures they thought necessary. Members of the Indian Council had said to him that the Manchester people wanted, not what they put down upon their programme, but that a tax should be laid for their benefit; and one gentleman got so excited as to say that the chief functions of the Indian Council were to protect the ryot from the rapacity of the Manchester people. There were, therefore, misapprehensions on both sides. The Act passed last session required revision, for it showed that its authors were not yet emancipated from old protection theories. Sir Charles Wood used to state that there were no waste lands in India, but Mr. Laing said that one-third of the whole country was waste land. The question of the land revenue deserved very serious attention. The land tax was about 50 per cent. of the whole revenue. In India, there being no permanent settlement, there was of course no security for the land. As long as there was simply a lease, a tenant could not lay out his money upon permanent improvements, which were necessary to a higher class of cultivation and a higher class of tenant. The redemption of the land-tax, and the sale of the waste lands, were the most important things to press upon the Government. A law of contract was also required in India. He doubted whether the manufacturing districts would determine to take action upon this subject when Parliament met, but if they did determine he believed they could carry reforms which would be of great service to the population of India, as well as to the people at home. If the Indian Council, as it ought to be, was done away with, and matters of detail left more to the Governor-General, there would be a far more efficient government of India than had yet existed. (Applause.)

Lord William Hay said great astonishment had been expressed that the high prices should have had the effect of bringing into the market an immense quantity of inferior cotton, but to his mind that was exactly the effect to be expected. No doubt cotton had been dragged from every available quarter to be sent home to meet the high prices. Government ought not to be blamed for not assisting in increasing the quantity of cotton, for it had no business to interfere with the cultivator as to what he should or should not grow. There was something perhaps, to be said in favour of Government stimulating those who wished to improve the quality of the cotton grown in India. Even in this country there was nothing more expensive or troublesome than making experiments as to improvements in agriculture, and the question of improving the quality of Indian cotton was a very difficult one. After all, the question of the removal of taxes was a question of the superior claims of different taxes. If, for instance, it came to a question between removing such taxes as those which had been mentioned and the tax on salt he should admit the superior claims of the latter, which bore heavily upon the poorer classes in India. With regard to the question of the sale of waste lands in fee simple, he was in favour of their being sold in fee simple, because it would have the effect of introducing more European settlers. It was unfortunate that up to this time there had been no report or return showing the exact amount of land which was available in India under the head of waste land. Government was to blame for this extremely. There was good deal to be said on both sides of the question relating to the perpetual settlement of the land-tax; and the greatest objection to it at present seemed to be that it would involve a great sacrifice of revenue. He considered that roads had a superior claim to any other means of communication. The one thing wanted for India was roads, and in that word he included railways, tramroads, and roads of every description; and until India was provided with a complete system of roads it would not be secure. The only chance we had of maintaining security in India was by perfecting the means of communication. In the recent Bhootan war nothing had placed us in so difficult a position as the absence of proper communication. He could not help thinking that Sir Arthur Cotton had slightly exaggerated the claims of canals as compared with roads. It was once remarked in the *Times* that we wanted canals now, not for a hundred years hence; but his idea was, provide roads now, and the canals would soon follow. (Applause.)

Mr. Knight, of the *Times of India, and a large coffee planter*, said he believed that the Government of India was as desirous of pushing forward the affairs of the country as any man belonging to the Chamber of Commerce. He regretted that the chamber too largely reflected the uninformed non-official opinions prevalent in India. Those wholesale charges against the obstructiveness of the Government must be carefully received. *As to the sale of waste lands, he had no difficulty whatever as a private person in getting some when he wanted; and his plantation was so remunerative, that instead of calling upon Government to make a road to it, he did it himself.* The statement that the assessment in India was a rack-rent of half the produce was perfectly monstrous. All the agitation about land was got up by indigo and tea planters. If contract laws were so badly required, how was it that he, who for years had had 300 people on his plantation, had never found the need of one? By treating the colies considerately, and paying them liberally, he had never had the slightest trouble with them. The chamber was to a great extent answerable for the fact that public works were not prosecuted in India. In that country their hands were tied every way in reference to taxes, and yet they were expected to do public works upon the most gigantic scale and the Manchester gentlemen who were always commenting upon them would not help them with a sixpence. Throgh Mr. Wilson, who might be considered a Manchester representative, they refused the people in India any guarantee for their debt; and an Act of Parliament prohibited the Secretary of State going upon the Stock Exchange for a loan. The Manchester people abused ever tax that the Indian Government levied. A revenue could never be got in India from import duties. He objected to the remarks which had been made about the land-tax, and recommended that public works should be constructed by means of loans. He also warmly urged that instead of Indian finance being characterized by chronic deficit, it showed a more respectable balance than any other country.

Mr. J. B. Smith, M. P., said errors were often made by looking at India from an English point of view. He had long impressed upon Government the necessity of opening out the river navigation in India where there was the finest water communication in the world. Until this was done India could not compete with America, where cotton was brought down the Mississippi for half a farthing a pound. Why could not money be borrowed for this purpose? and if the return were 30 or 40 per cent., it could be applied in paying the interest and redeeming the principal. He believe it would be shown that these important works could be carried out in India for nothing. There was no man to whom India was more indebted than Sir Arthur Cotton.

It has been arranged that several other Members of Parliament should take part in the discussion, but the foregoing speakers had occupied so much time that it was found necessary to close the discussion on the understanding that it might be resumed at a dinner to be held in the evening, or at the annual meeting on Monday next.

In the evening the proceedings were concluded by a dinner at the Palatine Hotel, about 60 gentlemen being present, including most of those who appear in the list of names given above. The chair was occupied by Mr. Malcolm Ross. Mr. Bazley, M.P., briefly responded to "The Houses of Parliament." Mr. John Pender, M.P., in proposing "Our Indian Empire," said how very few people realised what our Indian empire was. In the discussion that day, whatever difference of opinion there might be, there was one question on which they were all agreed, and that was the first duty which the Government of India owed to that country was that of making roads. If roads were more rapidly made, the wealth of India would increase in a degree that they had little conception of. Think of the population of that vast empire—170,000,000. What a grand calculation it was far a Manchester man to calculate how much calico these people would want! And this was a calculation which must be made some day if that country was fairly governed, and when the wages of the Hindu would be doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled, as must be the case. Looking at the power which he had of consuming clothing, and the little he consumed of food, what a future it would be for this country. The more quickly railway were made in India, the more rapid would be the development of its wealth. And he held that the weal or woe of this country much depended on the future government of India. He held, further, that if this country was to maintain the proud position which it held in the scale of nations, that position would be maintained only with the good government of the great dependency. (Applause.)—Lord William Hay responded.—Mr. Briggs gave "Manufactures and Commerce." Mr. Cheetham M. P., in acknowledging the toast, said that he had been much gratified by the discussion that morning. He thought they had done well as a Chamber in bringing their friends and supporters together to discuss the important questions involved in the government of India. It was the greatest condemnation of the Indian Minister that in a time of the deepest distress, he had stood alone amongst English ministers unsympathetic, and unaiding. (Applause) The King of Italy, the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt, had all shown their sympathy with our sufferings. He condemned the Indian Government. He said that the existence of that Government as it is, and the head who is placed their, was the weakness of Lord Palmerston's administration, and would be the weakness of Earl Russell. And if any adverse circumstances should upset the present Government—of which, however, he was a most hearty supporter—he should in some degree feel it as an alleviation that we should get rid of the obstruction which now stood in the India Office. Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P., proposed "Chambers of Commerce." He said if they really knew how powerful they were, they might do anything, particularly in Indian affairs, because in our British constitution it was an anomaly to have a great empire like India tacked to us. Mr. Rathbone responded, and the meeting terminated rather late.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "LONDON."

(From the Overland Mail, Jan. 26.)

THE loss of the steamer *London* has continued during the week to excite much painful interest, and numerous details of the melancholy event have found their way into the public prints. Some astonishment was expressed that no effort was made during the two days that the ship was in imminent danger of going down, to prepare rafts and use similar means to give an additional chance for the safety of the 289 souls on board. The testimony, however, of both the passengers and the rescued crew goes to show that Captain J. B. Martin—of whose skill as manifested during the storm, they speak in terms of the highest commendation—did not order the construction of rafts because the wind blew with such severity, and the waves leaped over the steamer in such quick succession and tremendous force, that no men could have worked on the deck, and even if they had succeeded in building a raft there could be no hope of any of the unfortunate people being enabled to cling to it alive for many minutes in such a sea. So soon as it was determined to launch the lifeboat plenty of assistance was at hand to effect the launching, but the passengers and crew, who had beheld the starboard lifeboat washed away on the preceding day, were horrified at observing their only remaining lifeboat slip through the stern davit, break into two parts, and, of course, become utterly useless. It was then resolved that the iron pinnace, capable of carrying fifty persons, should be launched, and by the aid of the donkey engine the pinnace was raised and hung over the leeward rail. When let go, however, she foundered, one man being drowned, and three others, who were rescued, being cast into the surf to leeward. Nothing then remained but an ordinary six-oared captain's gig, and a still smaller boat on the top of the cuddy or cookhouse. After considerable hesitation, it was agreed that a boat should be launched for the second time, and an opportunity was presented for passengers to embark in her, but only three passengers and sixteen of the crew availed themselves of it, and if they had delayed three minutes longer than they did they would have perished in the ship. The crowd on board were afraid to leave the ship, having naturally been frightened by the sinking of the iron boat, and those who put off in the second boat were shouted to not to make the attempt, as their chance was hopeless. When the men were all in the boat one of the seamen cried, "There may still be room, fetch a lady." Mr. Wilson, one of the passengers in the boat, than sprang over a portion of the deck in search of a lady whom he knew, but not seeing her, and knowing that every instant was precious, he said to a young girl. "Will you go?" She did not refuse, therefore Mr. Wilson seized her and took her to the bulwarks; but when she looked over the rails and saw the distance she must spring, she said in despair, "Oh, I cannot do that." There was no time for persuasion or parley, and Mr. Wilson was obliged to drop the girl and jump from the steamer to the boat, which he fell into safely. The captain, who was walking calmly up and down the poop, had refused to leave his ship, but just before the boat put off he had the consideration and presence of mind to give those in the boat their "course." He told them that it lay E.N.E. to Brest, which was correct. Before the boat could be got off it was in great danger of being sucked down with the ship, which was rapidly settling beneath the water. The swirl of water round the stern that preceded the foundering had already begun to be excessive, and the boat was therefore hastily cut away. At that moment those in the boat were piteously called upon by a lady about twenty-three years of age, who with a face which was, it is stated, lived with horror, shrieked out an offer of "a thousand guineas if you'll take me in." One of the seamen has stated that when the boat was pushed off, and the captain had wished those in her "God speed," the men resolved that no danger must be allowed to accrue to them from further crowding, and that some of them drew their knives with the determination of cutting off the hands, of those who might leap from the ship and endeavour to cling to the boat's gunwales. When the boat put off many of the passengers, who, although expecting death, little knew how very soon it was to come upon them, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered when the boat got about a dozen yards from the ship, being apparently anxious that some should like to tell their hopeless tale. By the time the men had rowed the gig about eighty yards the wind came down upon them from all quarters so boisterously that they could not hear each other when shouting, and at this time they looked eagerly back, and saw the vessel they had just left sink rapidly by the stern. The stem rose so high that the keel was observed for a moment to be completely out of the water as far as the foremast. Two passengers were seen with life-belts, but probably none were alive when they came to the surface. The spectacle was only to be seen, for in the din of the tempest no cry from the sinking multitude could be heard, and soon not a vestige was visible. As the ship sank it was seen that all on deck were driven forward not by water, but by a tremendous and overpowering rush of air from below, which, as it escaped through the deck as well as the hatches, impelled all on deck forward with violence, and their dreadful struggle must have been soon ended. It was remarked that the third officer stood to the last to his post at the donkey engine, which was employed in the working the pumps, and that his hands were on the engine even as the vessel disappeared.

The agony of suspense had been so long maintained that on the day the *London* foundered, the passengers were perfectly quiet and unexcited, and a surprising degree of resignation was exhibited throughout. A Miss Marks was at first almost frantic; yet, when the boat left, she stood calmly on deck bare-headed, and waved an adieu to Mr. Wilson. A poor old couple who had three children with them had tried in vain three times to go upon their voyage. First in a vessel unknown, and which was wrecked; next in the *Duncan Dunbar*, which also was recently wrecked; Gardner, the steward, saw the poor wife washed overboard from the *London*, to leeward, her husband following her presently beneath the billows. Amongst the passengers were two stout old people, who had become favourites on board, and who had been sent for by their only son. The poor creatures on learning that they must drown took a small quantity of brandy and went below to die together in their cabin. Several revolvers were seen in the hands of passengers, who did not conceal their intention of shooting themselves when the last moment came, preferring to meet their death when inevitable, by a bullet rather than by drowning. The steward indeed overheard an offer by the owner of a pistol to a friend that he would shoot him if he desired. The well meant offer was at that time declined; and whether these intentions were carried into execution or not is not known, but no reports of fire-arms were heard as the steamer foundered.

The small remnant of the crew and passengers who are saved had a compass given them by the captain, and under the directions of King, the men agreed that whatever might happen they would sit immovable except when pulling at the oars. Two worked at each oar, and they ran before the sea. Every nerve was excerted to make the boat withstand the fearful tossings and the strain as she mounted the waves, and became surrounded by the surge. Before daylight, and as the moon rose, the men were overjoyed at descrying a vessel close alongside. They hailed the ship, and were heard, but, as they could present no light they could not be seen, although they could see the ship tacking about for an hour trying to find them. The search was fruitless, and the ship was lost sight of. The boat had not been rowed during the time the ship was sighted, but simply kept away before the wind until daylight, when the vessel was visible. The men adhered to their course, and at nine o'clock sighted two vessels, but were prevented from making for them by the cross seas. They rowed for one of them however, for five hours. When at last they came up to her, they found her to be an Italian barque, the *Marianople*, Capt. Cavasa. Just as they were approaching the vessel they were struck by a heavy squall, and shipped a sea, so that all in the boat gave themselves up for lost, but by only one of the men moving in the boat to bale her out, and no fresh seas striking her, they were enabled to bale her clear, and bring up alongside the barque. A line was thrown to them, and they were drawn up to the deck, where they found themselves completely benumbed by the exposure to which they had been subjected. Captain Cavasa, who could speak little English, used more means for their recovery and for their comfort than simple humanity could dictate. He had the men stripped, rubbed, clad in fresh warm garments, and killed for them a turkey, besides providing for them tea and soup, and setting apart for them warm beds.

A West of England journal says that "the conviction gains ground among the maritime population of Plymouth that the loss of the *London* is mainly to be attributed to her having been over-weighted. As she lay in the Sound it was noticed by scores of seamen that she lay low in the water 'like a collier.' and although no copy of her manifest can be procured in the port, it is generally believed that she had on board many hundred tons of iron—railway iron probably—which lay as a dead weight, bringing her main deck almost to the level of the water. To her already heavy cargo 50 tons of coals, in bags, were added while she lay in the Sound; and these were placed round her funnel. When the ship rolled they broke adrift, and the coals being washed down the scupper holes interfere greatly with the working of the pumps. Had the *London* been out a month she might possibly have met with impunity a gale similar to that in which she foundered, for the daily consumption of coal, water, and stores would have lightened her materially, and she would have rode over instead of forcing herself through the tremendous waves she encountered. But as she entered the Bay of Biscay the iron weighed her down with considerable force, and she plunged into rather than upon the mountains of water which came driving on. This excessive loading, with a cargo which would have involved a tremendous strain for the tightest and most buoyant of wooden ships, dragged down this iron-case to destruction."

Dr. Woolley, who was drowned in the *London* was not Bishop of Sydney, as stated, but Principal of the Sydney University, which office he had held since the university was established twelve years ago. He was an Oxford man, and fellow of University College. Among his college contemporaries were Dr. Anderson, late Bishop of Rupert's Land; Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; Sir Walter James; the Hon. Augustus Duncombe; the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P, the Rev. Mark Pattison, B. D., Rector of Lincoln College; Canon Riddell; Archdeacon Utterton; Dr. Tuffnell, Bishop of Brisbane; Archdeacon Woollcombe, and other distinguished members of the University. Dr. Woolley married young, and was successively head master of Hereford, Rossall, and Ipswich schools. In 1848 or 1849 an offer of the headship of the University of Sydney tempted him to quit England for Australia, where he had since resided continually, with the exception of two short visits to his native country. He leaves a widow and a large family of young children to deplore his loss. The Dean of Westminster has consented to preside at a meeting of the friends of the lamented gentleman next Monday afternoon at Willi's-rooms, with the view to the adoption of measures for the assistance of his widow and family.

The Rev. Daniel J. Draper, whose name is prominent in the narratives of the loss of the *London*, for his unceasing spiritual ministrations to the terror-stricken passengers, was a Wesleyan minister of Australia, who came to this country eight months ago as representative of the Methodist Conference of Australia to the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain. In his native country (Hampshire), in Ireland, and Scotland, as well as in London and in other parts of England, he endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his genial disposition and his able public services. His wife was the daughter of one of the first missionaries to Tahiti, who sailed by the ship *Duff* at the end of the last century. Mr. Draper has left only one son, now resident in Australia

The "Mr. Vaughan and Miss Vaughan" in the list of chief cabin passengers who perished in the *London*, given in our last, were Mr. Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, tragedian, and his sister, Miss Brooke who were proceeding to Australia. Mr. Brooke was about to fulfil a long engagement that he had undertaken with Mr. Coppin, of Melbourne. He is stated by the rescued survivors to have exerted his strength to the utmost in keeping the ship afloat. The Dutch portion of the crew, twenty-one in number, had refused to work, and, according to the English sailors who were saved, these men went to their berths, and remained there so that the passengers had to work at the pumps for many hours with the English seamen. Attired only in a red Crimean shirt and trousers, bare-headed and bare-footed, Mr. Brooker exerted himself incessantly. He went backwards and forwards at the pumps until working at them was found to be useless, and when last seen, about four hours before the steamer went down, he was leaning with grave composure upon one of the half-doors of the companion. His chin was resting upon both hands, and his arms were on the top of the door, which he gently swayed to and fro whilst he calmly watched the scene. One of the passengers who saw him has said, "He had worked wonderfully, and in fact more bravely than any other man on board ship." To the steward, who made himself known, Mr. Brooke said, "If you succeed in saving yourself, give my farewell to the people at Melbourne." These were his last words. Mr. Brooke was forty-eight years of age, and was born at Dublin, the son of a gentleman of property. He was educated for the bar, but neglected this profession for that of the stage.

The name of Mr. G. H. Balmer, M. A., the editor of the *Law Review*, is among the lost on board the *London*. Mr. Palmer was born in the Principality and originally studied for the Christian ministry. Incipient pulmonary affection and other circumstances induced him to abandon his original design, to study for the bar. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn, on June 6, 1861, and joined the western circuit. He became the secretary of the Law Amendment Society, and ultimately the editor of the *Law Review*. His health had given way to the pressure of hard work, and his medical men advised a voyage to Melbourne. He left this country with testimonials of a very high character from Lord Broughman, Lord Stanley, Sir Fitzroy Kelley, the Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., and other men of distinction. He thought to return in twelve months to his duties here, but this sad event has taken him away from the bright future that his friends anticipated for him.

A letter from Hastings says:—"Mr. Arthur Ticehurst, the chief officer on board the ill-fated ship, was a native of this town, and was much respected. As he had only left the residence of his father, the Mayor (Mr. Frederic Ticehurst), a few days, the fact lent additional vividness to the melancholy tidings which arrived there on the 17th inst. The feeling of the town was manifested at the town council meeting, when the Hon. G. W. Leslie, M. P., proposed that a subscription should be raised in order to erect a memorial tablet in the church of the parish in which the young man was born—St. Clement's. The idea was adopted unanimously, and the subscription list was a tolerably long one before the termination of the meeting."

A family consisting of twelve persons, residing at Sancreed, near Penzance, had engaged a passage in the *London*, but their sailing orders did not—unfortunately as they esteemed it at the time—arrive sufficiently early to allow of their joining the ship at Plymouth; they thus missed the boat, and to that have to attribute the fact that they are among the living. On the other hand, are told some incidents of a singularly melancholy character. A Miss Batchelor, of Stonehouse, made an application for a passage in the *London*, but was told that she was too late,—all the berths were engaged. Unhappily for her, however, one gentleman was persuaded not to proceed after he had arrived at Plymouth with the intention of going; and Captain Martin, who knew of Miss Batchelor's anxiety to go out under his guidance sent to her and offered to her the relinquished cabin. She went, and her relatives now deeply mourn what at the time was a cause of congratulation. Mr. A. Sandilands, a gentleman connected with a well-known firm at the West-end, was amongst the passengers lost. He had not long before sailed in the *Duncan Dunbar*, which was destroyed at sea. The passengers on board that vessel being afterwards transferred to a ship called the *John Duthie*, Mr. Sandilands again started on the same voyage; but finding that the weather promised to be extremely unfavourable he left the vessel at Plymouth, and at length obtained the consent of his family to embark on board the *London*, and has consequently been lost. Mr. Alex. Burrell, of Glasgow, writes to the *Times* respecting Mr. John Patrick, one of the passengers in the *London*:—"Mr. Patrick was my partner, and had recently given up his engagements in Glasgow to proceed with me to commence business in Melbourne. We took one of the two double-berthed saloon cabins, the other being occupied by Captain Martin, the commander of the ship. Almost at the last moment a passing business engagement induced me, after consulting with Mr Patrick, to remain in Scotland till the departure of the next overland mail, by which I expected to arrive in Melbourne a few days before the *London*. Accordingly I substituted in my place my youngest son, Wm. D. Burrell, aged nine, who sailed with Mr Patrick, and also perished. What makes this sad berreavement the more touching is, that I had arranged that my poor little boy should go to Melbourne several months ago in charge of a lady who left Liverpool by a sailing ship, but he was so distressed at the idea of going without me, that I complied with his earnest request to remain for the purpose of going with myself, an arrangement which at last I was forced with intense regret to forego."

On the 23rd inst. Mr. Willian Payne, coroner for the City, held an inquiry in St. Mary-axe, relative to the death of Miss Sarah Marks, aged forty-three years, who committed suicide by poison through grief, caused by the loss of a sister, twenty three years of age (the Miss Marks referred to in a preceding paragraph) on board the ship *London*. A boarding-house keeper in Bevis Marks said that the deceased came to live at his place on Monday the 15th inst. She had been, witness understood, in business as a linendraper, but had failed. On Wednesday, however, she had in good health and spirits, but on that day she heard of the loss of the *London*, and she then became quite frantic. She said that her young sister was lost on board that ship, and that it was she who had persuaded her to go to Australia. She said, "I am my sister's murderer," and got almost beside herself. She had also written on a piece of paper, which was found after her death, that she had destroyed herself, for she was the cause of her sister's death by persuading her to go to Melbourne in the *London*.

On the 23rd inst. a deputation of gentlemen waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, to ask his lordship to give his countenance to a subscription on behalf of the families of those who were lost in the *London*. His lordship at once consented, and suggested that the gentlemen present should form themselves into a committee to put before the public definitely the proposal they had to make. Among the persons present at the interview was the young seaman King, who acted as coxswain to the boat which contain the few survivors of the wreck, and who steered with such admirable skill until they were taken on board the Italian ship. Sir Robert Carden, to whom the young man had been introduced in the Justice-room, stated that he also served as a seaman on board the *Duncan Dunbar* when she was wrecked.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
Jan. 17	City of Edinburgh	Loden	Liverpool.
20	Princess Alexandra	Allen	Do.
	Rock Light	Williams	Do.
	Sea Queen	Davis	Do.
22	Lotus	Evans (from Kurrachee)	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Jan. 16	Sultana	Henderson	Liverpool.
19	Talisman	Whiteway	Do.
20	Ravengbourne	Richardson	Deal.
	Strongbon	Dixon	Liverpool.
22	Land O Cakes	Palmer	Glasgow.
	Rohilla	Galway	Do.
23	Tahti	Dalbery (for Kurrachee)	Gravesend.
	Nydia	McKerlie	Liverpool.
	Monitor	Ross	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Celestial Empire, London to Bombay, Dec. 12, lat. 20 S., long. 30 W.

China, Kurrachee to London, Dec. 19, lat. 7 S., long. 16 W.

Mofussilite, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 23, lat. 27 N., long. 28 W.

Western Belle, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 6, lat. 21 S, long. 28 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Calcutta	Dec. 22	Jan. 20.	Jan. 25.
Madras	„ 23		
Bombay	„ 28		
Aden	Jan. 4		
Ceylon	Dec. 17	Jan. 13.	Jan. 19.
Hong Kong	Nov. 30		
Shanghai	„ 24		
Singapore	Dec. 9		
Penang	„ 11		

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, 1st Feb.)

THE *Emeu* with telegrams from Europe up to the 6th of December arrived in harbour on the 15th instant; her procrastination was caused by a severe gale, sustained by the home-side steamer in the Bay of Biscay. An article appeared in our issue of the above date, advocating reorganisation in the harbour regulations, noticing at the same time the paucity of employes engaged in that department. Piracy, a subject which has lately become a most usual appendix to our summaries, has been asserting itself most strongly during the past fortnight. The French brig *Jeanne & Joseph* was on the night of the 16th when near Tamtoo,—a point only about 30 miles distance from this—attached by armed junks, two of the crew murdered and the vessel robbed of every article of value. The other case occurred on board the American brigantine *Alma*, which vessel when off Pooty, had a mild engagement with two junks, which ended in the capture of the vessel; the destructive missal common to celestial marauders, viz: stink-pots, caused the Captain and crew to be only too glad to find refuge by flight. Two of the seamen are missing, and little doubt exists as to the fact that they were brutally murdered. A third case which will be found reported at length in another column, is that of a vessel—the *Albert Jurss*—being attacked while laying within the precints of the harbour; fortunately however the miscreants' evil intentions were frustrated by reason of the strict watch kept, and they had to "clear out" minus any pillage. One man was severely wounded however.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

WE are requested to state that a meeting will be held at Lodge Concord this evening at 6 o'clock, and not at Malabar Hill as previously intimated.

THE English papers received by the *Krishna* yesterday, inform us that the ship *Dharwar*, which sailed for this port on the 11th January, was obliged to put back to Liverpool on the 18th ult., from stress of weather.

PRIVATE DRIEZEL, of the 108th Regiment, was brought from Poona to Bombay yesterday under a military escort and lodged in the County Gaol, where he awaits his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THE extraordinary general meeting of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, which was to have been held yesterday, is postponed till to-day at 3 P. M., when it will be held at the office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co., in Church Gate Street.

A NATIVE woman named Rye, who was employed as a labourer on the drainage works under the new system, near the King's Barracks, fell into one of the deep gutters yesterday, and had her left thigh fractured. She has been admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment of the injuries.

THE POISONING CASE.—As the investigation into this case proceeds before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., the acting third magistrate, it becomes more mysterious. His Worship was engaged the greater part of yesterday in examining further witnesses for the prosecution.

IT is stated that a cricket match will be played on the Esplanade on Saturday next between eleven officers from the men-of-war now in harbour, and eleven members of the Bombay Cricket Club. As there are good bats on both sides, some exciting play may be fairly expected.

THE first of a short course of Lectures, in connection with the Bombay Mission of the S. P. G., especially addressed to English-speaking natives, will be delivered by the Rev. J. Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., in the Justices' Room, at the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 23rd instant, at a quarter to 5 P. M.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 20th and 6 P. M. of the 21st February: max. 7 hours 20 minutes; min. 1 hour 30 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 16th, and the United Kingdom 17th February.

WE regret to announce the death yesterday evening of Mr. Jehanghir Nowrojee Wadia, Master Builder of the Bombay Dockyard. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Superintendent of Marine has ordered H. M.'s Dockyard to be closed this day. The remains of the deceased gentleman will be conveyed to the Tower of Silence from his residence at Colaba at 8 o'clock this morning.

BHICKAJEE TREEMUCKJEE, Soobhana Babjee, Suddasew Hurry, and Bapoojee Hurry, were yesterday committed by J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first and second prisoners charged with the theft of three bales of jacconet, worth Rs. 1,875, the property of one Canjee Lukhmedass; and the third and fourth with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	"Turner"	Unrath.
Overture	"Les Vepres Siciliennes	Verdi.
Selection	"Maid of Honor"	Balfe.
Valse	"Abschied von Munchen"	Gungl.
Selection (Op)	"J. Masnadieri"	Verdi.
Quadrille	"Frederic Wilhelm"	Bilse.
Galop	"Bloomer"	Bilse.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, Captain Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the China mail. She left Hongkong on the 1st instant, Singapore on the 8th, Penang on the 10th, and Galle on the 17th. The following is the list of passengers:—From *Hongkong*—Mr. Metta, Mr. Powell, Mr. Erannee, Mr. Nusserwanjee, Captain Buckle, R.N., and Mr. J. Lanaham. From *Singapore*—Mr. Maclean. From *Calcutta*—Captain Hyde.

The news brought by this mail is unimportant.

THE Artillery lying at Elephanta embarked on board H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were at once conveyed to Malabar Point where they were landed forthwith, and were in a few minutes at practice with the heavy Armstrong guns on the Battery. There were two targets fixed at different ranges in the sea at which tolerably good practice appeared to be made. The men will remain for about a fortnight, during which time they will be accommodated on board the steamer.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry which assembled yesterday in the Fort Police Office to resume the investigation into the circumstances of the steamer *Karanjah* running down a pattamar on the 24th of last month were obliged to adjourn their proceedings till noon to-morrow (Friday), in consequence of the crown solicitor, Mr. Cleveland, stating that he was unable to conduct the case, as no one on either side was present in Court to instruct him, although several of the witnesses had promised to do so, and more particularly an officer from the Master Attendant's Department.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, to enquire into the cause of the death of Tookaram Rowjee, who was injured in firing one of the blasting mines at the Coorla Works on the 12th inst., and died on Tuesday last in the hospital. The deceased's wife stated that he was a labourer employed to fire blasting mines at the works; and that on her going thither on the 12th inst., in consequence of information she received, she found him lying on the ground by reason of the injuries he had received. He was picked up and taken to the hospital by a ballast train. The inquest has been adjourned until Saturday next, to admit of further evidence being produced from Coorla.

A RAMOOSEE in the employ of Messrs. Glover and Wells on Monday night last robbed his employers of a cash-box containing a few rupees and some valuable documents. Suspicion was excited against him, and on his hut being searched a number of trifling articles, which had disappeared from time to time from the premises of Mr. Glover, were found, but the cash-box remained still undiscovered. On the following day, however, the detectives obtained a clue to the missing cash-box, which they subsequently recovered, but in doing so, and whilst taking the prisoner from place to place in search of the box, he managed to give them the slip and has not been heard of since. Thus the thief has escaped, but fortunately for Mr. Glover all the property has been recovered.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jakeria Bunder, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of Jamnaboo, woman. About noon on Tuesday last, Bucksoomia, the deceased's husband, left his house to go to his business, when she told him that she was about to go to wash clothes. Not finding her at home on his return at 5. P. M. the same day, he went in search of her. On going to a quarry hole to which he knew the deceased was in the habit of going to wash clothes, he observed one of her garments lying on a stone near the water in the quarry and suspected that she must have fallen in. At his request a man dived into the water and brought out her body, which had no marks of violence whatever, while all her ornaments were safe upon her person. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was drowned accidentally in a quarry hole.

THE commander of the barque *Edith*, which arrived in harbour on the 19th, reports having experienced very strange weather from the Line. Occasionally it blew very hard, with a heavy confused sea, wind varying from W. N. W., to N. N. E., but not stopping any length of time at one point. When in about 12 N., between the Laccadive Islands and the mainland, two main topsails were carried away by the force of the wind. The captain of the various steamers coming up the coast all report the weather to have been lately most unusual. The steamer *General Havelock* on her last trip encountered a gale of wind from the N. W., when between Goa and Vingorla, and between Vingorla and Rutnagberry something like half a gale, which subsided into a moderate breeze on nearing Bombay.

GROSS perjuries almost daily occur in the Small Cause Court by native suitors. A shameless case lately took place before Judge Spencer of that Court, wherein one Mooljee Dewjee, not only swore to the genuineness of a forged document, but also to an entire string of alleged facts, all of which subsequently turned out to be gross falsehoods. By means of his perjuries and forgery he succeeded in obtaining an exparte decree for Rs. 773 against two Marwarrees, as reported in the law columns of our yesterday's issue. But in all probability, Mooljee will reap what he richly merits, as Mr. Barton yesterday applied to the Chief Magistrate for a warrant against him on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury in a judicial proceeding and forgery. His Worship, however, only granted a summons, and the case comes on for hearing on Monday next.

CONNELLY, Gill and Kroger, three seamen, shipped in the *Inconstant*, were yesterday convicted and sentenced by the Chief Magistrate to imprisonment for one month in the House of Correction, for robbing John Larne, seaman of the *Lady Frere*, of his chest and wearing apparel, of the value of forty rupees. It appeared that the prosecutor and prisoners were late inmates of the Sailors' Home, from which place they shipped on Monday last, and the van of the Home conveyed the three prisoners with their luggage, together with that of Larne's, to the Custom House Bunder, Larne following in a hack-buggy. When about half way Larne returned to the Home as he had forgotten something, and then proceeded to the Bunder, where he neither saw the prisoners nor anything of his luggage. Subsequently, through the exertions of Mr. Leister, of the water police, a great portion of the stolen property was found in possession of the prisoners on board the *Inconstant*. Connelly pleaded guilty and endeavoured to palliate his offence by saying that he himself had been robbed just previously; and Kroger pleaded drunkenness as an excuse.

THE Nawab of Lucknow arrived among us a few days ago, and is expected to leave for Bombay by the next steamer *en route* to Mecca, whither he is proceeding on a pilgrimage.—*Our Paper, Feb. 16.*

THE HYDRABAD COURT MARTIAL.—The Subedar, we are glad to state on the very best authority, has been honourably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him.—*Id.*

THE ALBERT PRESSES.—We have much pleasure in intimating that the Albert Presses were tried for the first time, on Wednesday last (10th Feb.). The Presses are the invention of Mr. J. Hodgart, the well known Engineer of the Bombay Mint, and their counter-parts are working most admirably both in Bombay and Madras. It is intended to erect four presses, but only two have as yet been put up; the engine driving them is of 20 nominal horse power and the principle on which the machinery is worked is a combination of the Hydraulic and Lever. Each press is calculated to turn out about 110 bales per day, each bale weighing about 3¼ cwts. and occupying a space of between 10 and 11 cubic feet.—*Id.*

"SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE."—We learn that information has been received in Madras of the arrival of this vessel in London before the 24th January. The award of the St. Helena Court to the fortunate salvors was £12,000 and £3,000 costs, total £15,000.—*Madras Times, Feb. 16.*

OUR readers will be gratified to learn that the Wurdah Bridge is open, the Contractor's engine having passed over it three days since. The Railway is now within forty miles of Nagpore, and the works are being advanced with such marvellous rapidity, that we know not how soon it will become our pleasing duty to announce the completion of the Line.—*Central India Times, Feb. 17.*

BANKRUPTCY.—IN RE C J. NASMYTH.—This case came before Mr. Commissioner Winslow on the 23rd inst. Mr. Charles James Nasmyth was a merchant carrying on business at 32, Great St. Helen's, and in partnership with Mr. Sedgwick, at Bombay. His accounts present the following items:—Creditors, unsecured, 22,279*l.*; ditto, holding security, 21,112*l.*; liabilities on accommodation bills, 2,642*l.*; against—debtors, good, 466*l.*; property surrendered, 1,886*l.*; and property held by creditors 20,406. At a former sitting it appeared that various actions were pending, in which the bankrupt's assistance would be of great importance to the interests of the creditors, and an adjournment was ordered, the bankrupt being required to furnish, in the meantime, such additional information as the official assignee think necessary, with a view to the complete elucidation of his transactions. In compliance with that direction the bankrupt has filed further accounts, particularly an account of all profits made and losses sustained during the trading. It appeared that the losses during the six months preceding the period of the bankruptcy were 16,509*l.* From the Bombay house the bankrupt had claimed 30,000*l.*, but that amount had since been reduced to 10,000*l.*, and the firm in India having suspended payment, it was doubtful whether anything would be realised from that debt. Having regard to the magnitude of the figures involved, the assignees desired further time for investigation. It was admitted that the books were fairly kept, and that the bankrupt's transactions separately were disclosed therein, though no account had yet been rendered of his transactions jointly with Mr. Sedgwick. Having heard Mr. Lawrance for the bankrupt, his Honor granted a further adjournment, so as to enable the creditor's assignee (the representative of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan) fully to investigate the accounts, the bankrupt undertaking to file in court any accounts he might in the meantime receive relative to the firm of Nasmyth and Co., of Bombay.—*Overland Mail, Jan. 26.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th Feb. 1866.

Open 306 Miles.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	39,601	9	4
Merchandize	39,559	6	9
Total...	79,161	0	1
Increase...	20,456	6	0

Corresponding Week in Feb. 1865, open 306 miles.

Coaching	48,787	7	10
Merchandize	9,917	2	3
Total...	58,704	10	1

THE B. AND B. S. S. Co.'s S. "KRISHNA."

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna* has made a very good run from Suez, which port she left on the 7th instant and arrived at Aden on the 12th. The vessel was detained there coaling, &c. for two days, and started again on the 14th, arriving off the Colaba light about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, where she awaited a pilot. She got to her moorings about 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

She likewise made a very good voyage down the Red Sea on her outward trip. The following communication was addressed to the commander by the passengers:—

"DEAR CAPT. MORRISON,—We deem it incumbent on us before leaving you, to express our gratification and thanks to you for the comfort and pleasure we have experienced during the voyage from Bombay. The arrangements on board have been most excellent. The constant attention you have paid to your passengers, and the pains you have taken for their comfort, have left nothing to be desired. We beg to tender you our best thanks and hopes for your prosperity and the *Krishna*, for the command of which you have proved yourself so eminently qualified.—We are, &c.,

"Lieut. Col. T. P. SCOTT,
(and the rest of the passengers.)

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held at the Society's Depot on Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock. Major Candy presided at this very interesting meeting.

The Rev. G. Bowen opened the meeting with prayer. The Chairman then called upon the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Bowen, to read the Report of the Society for the past year.

Mr. Bowen proceeded to read the 38th annual report of the Society. It commenced by recording the decease of two of its valued members, the Rev. C. Rogers and the Rev. H. Ballantine. The new publications issued during the last year were then referred to. In the same period it also appeared that no less than 100,050 copies of tracts and pamphlets were printed by the Society in English and the Vernaculars. During the same time 96,000 vernacular publications were issued. In 1861 the Society's report showed that their issues of vernacular publications for the previous 12 years averaged 56,962. The average for the four years that have since elapsed is 100,687, or nearly double. Testimony is borne to the practical good resulting from the work of the colporteurs employed. A number of interesting letters as to the circulation of the Society's publications and their results were then read. In October 1864, a grant of 450 reams of paper was made to the Society by the Parent Society, but owing to a misadventure at sea it did not reach them until September last. Grants have been made to a library for Europeans and others at Sholapore of 100 vols; to the Bassein General Library a set of the Society's vernacular publications, to the Strangers' Home and to the Hospital of H. M's. 45th Regt. 50 vols. each at half cost; a set of vernacular publications to a library at Sharunpoor, to each of the city Missionaries for a lending library 50 vols., and a similar grant at Poona. The contributions in aid of the Sooiety during the last year amounted to Rs. 2,781-5, being about Rs. 160 in advance of the receipts in 1864. The proceeds of sales last year amount to Rs. 5,804-13-3, an increase of Rs. 350 on those of the previous year. The sale of English periodicals have risen from Rs. 937 to Rs. 1,226, being nearly doubled in two years. The proceeds of rent amount to Rs. 2,880, deducting the expenditure for insurance, repairs, &c., about Rs. 2,500. Remitted to England on account of books Rs. 3,800, printing books and tracts Rs. 5,787. Depository establishment cost Rs. 860, colportage Rs. 602-7-4.

The Rev. Mr. Weatherhead moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so observed that people of all denominations could come together at this Society's meetings on one platform under the simple name of Christians, based on one faith and one God. Looking at the work the Society was carrying on, the reverend gentleman observed that its objects were the same as that of the Missionaries themselves. Mr. Weatherhead referred to the great obligation they were under to the Secretary, who gave all his time to the work without remuneration for which and other services they ought to notice what he had done.

The Rev. Mr. Munger seconded the resolution and bore testimony to the valuable aid he had experienced in his missionary labours from the Society.

The Rev. Mr. Paton supported the resolution and expressed his conviction that it was a work in which all Christians should take a part. He also called the

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attention of the Society to the vast field which was open to their labours in the province of Nagpore.

The Rev. Mr. Keer then addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, and expressed his gratitude to the Society, for the ready assistance they had rendered him immediately on his arrival on these shores. He, however, differed somewhat from the reverend gentleman who had moved the adoption of the report, (Mr. Weatherhead) in regard to denominational differences being dropped at these meetings. For his part he believed they were all "Tractarians" in the true sense of the term.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson then made a few remarks and offered a few suggestions as to the means of advancing the usefulness of the Society.

The Rev. D. Macpherson moved and Mr. DuBois seconded the following resolution, which was carried:—That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of the Society for 1866:—*President.*—Major Candy. *Committee*—Messrs. E. Heycock, A. Stewart, J. Sands, H. Birdwood, A. Taylor, G. R. Wilson, Rev. J. S. Weatherhead, J. Scorgie, F. A. Spencer; and all the Protestant Ministers who are members of the Society. *Secretary.*—Rev. G. Bowen. *Treasurer.*—Mr. J. Sands.

The meeting was then closed with prayer and the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

SHAKESPEARE ON AN INDIAN STAGE.

"Who wrote Shakespeare?" is the question of one of those underlings in *High Life Below Stairs* who ape their lords and ladies above by discoursing of Shakespeare, taste, and musical glasses. The question is not one that would fail to find an intelligent answer from most of the educated natives of Hindostan, for a knowledge of our great dramatic and epic poets, Shakespeare and Milton, goes now to supply the place, in the education of the modern Hindoo, formerly occupied by fantastic sciences and religious fables. What would "Sweet Will" have thought if his muse had revealed to him that after some generations his name would become known in what was then the Portuguese settlement of Bombay (of which he probably never heard) in the far distant Ind—that his plays would become to the swarthy natives of this country, "familiar in their mouths as household words"—and that the stern and the airy creations of his brain would find exponents in regions far beyond the bounds of Christendom? The Shakespearian critic will likely say that he would probably, in anticipation of such a world-wide circulation, have taken a little more care with his productions, and removed blemishes from them. However this might have been, his tragedies and comedies, written for the exclusive gratification of the audience of a London theatre, have not only spread over the land of the poet's birth, and found a corner upon the drawing room table even of the Puritanic Scotch clergyman, but meet with almost as much favour in America and over the continent of Europe, and, still more, have been represented upon an Indian stage.

The Elphinstone College Shakespeare Society is the name of a Bombay institution, now about a year old, and the members of which are almost solely native students of the Elphinstone College. On Tuesday night it showed that its study of Shakespeare had not been to no purpose, by producing *The Twelfth Night*; or, *What You Will*, before a select company of spectators, which included the *elite* of the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay—His Excellency the Governor amongst them—and several native gentlemen. A class room of the College, large enough to accommodate the visitors comfortably, and finely got up for the occasion, was set apart for the purpose, having a neat little stage at one end, and at the other the semblance of a gallery, which was occupied by about a dozen "gods" in full dress, to whom a facetious gentleman of the *bar* (we don't mean the lemonade-and-ginger-nut's man) imparted from the pit—after the old-fashioned style at home—the somewhat unnecessary caution to "mind their pockets!" About nine o'clock, the "gods" having been reduced to order, and the denizens of the pit and stalls taken their seats, the curtain rose and all eyes were fastened upon the *debutants* of the stage. In the first scene—a short one, in which *Duke Orsini* pines over his unrequited love for *Olivia*, calling for music as the "food of love"—there was a little embarrassment visible on the part of the principal actor. There is one important advantage, however, that native amateurs possess over those of Europe—any blushing there may be (and one's consciousness of being observed blushing usually increases his embarrassment) does not show itself upon their tawny cheeks. But the following scenes showed that the company was generally easy and self-possessed, and the play went on towards its consummation with unflagging briskness. *Viola*—the disguised page of the Duke—(personated by a young Hindoo, who had no well founded claims to the feminine gender)—was dressed in a most tasteful style, and conducted herself with considerable sweetness of manner, blended with a touch of sentimentality that suited the character well. *Olivia* (another young Hindoo) was rather tall for her sex (and also for her destined partner *Sebastian*); a little too heavy also in her acting, and her mourning costume did not exactly suit her complexion. Nevertheless she acquitted herself satisfactorily. But what shall we say of Olivia's maid, the witty tricky little *Maria* (set down on the programme as Mr. H. J. Bhabha) whose pretty face and sweet voice and fascinating coquettry quite delighted the gentlemen in the audience? Mr. Bhabha must have been well trained in his part, and particularly in his coquettish way of leaving the stage: it is only a pity that so many charms are lost to the fair sex.

Such were the "ladies" of the company; and now a few words about the gentlemen. The Duke (a Parsee) seemed more a languid swell than a sentimental lover, and his tall and lank proportions were a little out of keeping with the dimensions of the stage—though in that respect he might have matched well with *Olivia*. It would be obviously unfair to draw any comparison between this performance and similar representations at home, and this is particularly the case with regard to the character of *Sir Toby Belch*. The tipsy boisterous *Sir Toby*, as represented on the stage of the Elphinstone College, would not likely have been recognised by "Will" himself had he happened to be present; but he made as good an appearance as any one could reasonably have expected, and for one thing the character was free from all that vulgarity which most amateurs would mix up with it. *Sir Andrew Ague-cheek*, the bold and the cowardly, was very tastefully, though quietly personated. The *Clown* had a great deal of rough merriment in him that suited his character, and his ventriloquial imitation of "Sir Topas" the priest was capital. But perhaps the best character of the piece—excepting *Maria*—was *Malvolio* (Mr. E. J. Khoree), and the most pleasing scenes were those in which he figured—such as when he soliquizes on finding the love-letter, dropped purposely by *Maria*; when he makes his subsequent ridiculous appearance before his mistress, Olivia, from whom the letter appeared to have come; and, again, when, a supposed madman, he receives consolation from the *Clown* as "Sir Topas," while confined in a dark room.

Such were the leading characters in the piece, which was altogether executed in a most creditable manner. It was particularly gratifying as an evidence of the advanced education of the performers, though it is to be hoped that they will not attempt to carry Shakespeare's obsolete phrases into ordinary life. The play was necessarily abridged, and occupied a little more than two hours in its performance. The applause of the audience was frequent, particularly at the close, when the actors acknowledged the compliment by re-appearing upon the stage to make a farewell bow.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21st Feb.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

The Criminal Trespass Case.—Issa Ahmed, Soomar Ahmed, Camtapursad Hurrylal, and Adam Oosman were again placed before the magistrate on a charge of criminal trespass in pulling down the house of Shapoorjee Hussongjee, and also for assault and mischief.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Howard for Mr. Macfarlane; and Mr. Bayley for the other defendants.

The case has been on before His Worship several times, and the main facts of the prosecutor's case have been already published in these columns. At the previous hearing, Mr. Anstey applied that Mr. Macfarlane, on the evidence which had been then adduced, be at once placed as a defendant. His Worship declined to do so until he should have had time for consideration. At the hearing this day, Mr. Macfarlane was made a defendant, and Mr. Howard appeared on his behalf.

Two more witnesses were examined, whose evidence was nearly to the same effect as that of the prosecutor; and some other witnesses were called on his behalf. Nearly the whole day was occupied in the examination of these witnesses, and they were cross-examined at considerable length by the counsel for the defence. Further enquiry has been postponed until Wednesday next.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21st Feb.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq., First Judge.)

The P. and O. Company vs. Richard Lister.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Thacker for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 535, as damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract dated 24th December 1863. The agreement was to the effect that for the sum of £10 per mensem the defendant was to serve the Company as a plumber on board any of their vessels or on shore either at home or abroad; and at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the agreement he was at liberty to terminate his engagement on giving six months' notice of his intention to do so. The Company were, on the other hand, at liberty to terminate the engagement by giving defendant three months' notice. In case of neglect of duty, insubordination, drunkenness, or other misconduct or incompetence through ignorance, the defendant was liable to be discharged and to forfeit all claim to a free passage to England. Mr. Crawford stated, that the defendant left the Company's service not only without notice but that he accepted service elsewhere before the termination of his engagement. When he went to ask for his pay, he was remonstrated with about his conduct, and he then said he would give an answer the following day whether or not he would work any more for the Company. The sum claimed was what it would cost the Company to bring out another man in the defendant's place.

Mr. Thacker contended that there was no breach of contract on the part of his client, that no money had been paid by the Company to find another man in the defendant's place, and that no damage had accrued. About noon on the 28th November 1865, his client was sick and left his work and remained away from sickness the next day. When he returned to his work on the 30th November, he was told by the foreman that he was discharged and that he might get his discharge in the office and go away.

Mr. D. Phillips, Superintendent in the employ of the Company, stated among other things that on the 24th December last, the defendant went to his office and asked why he was not paid his salary for the preceding month. He was told that it was so because he had taken employment elsewhere. He admitted that he had done so. He was given twenty four hours' time to consider whether or not he would return to his work, and was informed that if he did not return he would be made an example of. By his absence the Company were put to very great inconvenience and expense in consequence of having had to find other men to work overtime at 50 per cent. more than the usual salaries.

Mr. S. W. Dyson, foreman plumber and coppersmith, said the defendant had been several times irregular in his attendance and sometimes left his work without saying a word to anybody. On one occasion he stayed away five or six days. In consequence of his absence, witness had to keep men to work overtime at 50 per cent more than it would otherwise have cost the Company.

Mr. Thacker, in defence, submitted that no damage was proved, as no person had been brought to supply the defendant's place and no further expense had been incurred by the Company. There was nothing in the agreement by which the defendant might be made to refund the amount of his passage money. The evidence was wholly insufficient to prove the damage claimed.

His Honor, in giving judgment, remarked that the single question for the Court to consider was, what were the damages which the Company had sustained by reason of the breach of the contract, without at all enquiring into the motives which induced the defendant to break it. It was quite clear that the contract was broken by the defendant. And the Court, taking the whole of the circumstances of the case into consideration, thought that the Company had suffered damage to the extent, at all events, of one-third of the full amount. The extra wages paid to other men, in consequence of the defendant's absence from his work, was also a damage to the Company, for which the Court allowed them Rs. 50 additional. The verdict was, therefore, for the plaintiffs for Rs. 216-10-8.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Tuesday, 20th February 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

IMPORTANT CASE.

The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan vs. F. W Sedgwick and Joseph Bulkley.

Mr. White (Officiating Advocate General) and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Bayley and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Stanger Leathes, for the second defendant. Mr. Sedgwick, the first defendant, was in Court, and in answer to his Lordship said he did not mean to offer any defence.

Mr. White in opening the case stated that the suit was brought upon a promissory note, dated 26th January 1865, payable on demand, made jointly and severally by the two defendants, and for the sum of Rs. 48,000. From a written statement which had been filed, it appeared that the defence to be set up on behalf of the second defendant was (1) that the note was improperly stamped; (2) that it was void so far as that defendant was concerned by reason of material alterations having been made in it without his consent; (3) that he was merely surety for the first defendant; and (4) that without his consent an extension of time was given to Mr. Sedgwick to pay the amount for which the note was given. The note, continued the learned counsel, purported to be for "Rs. 48,000 for value received," and payable on demand; but there was an honourable understanding come to between the parties that no demand for payment should be made until a particular subsequent date, and accordingly that date—viz. 29th March—was written over the note. With regard to the stamp, he contended that, as this was a note payable on demand, a one anna stamp was sufficient, and that the memorandum upon it, "Due 29th March," which was subsequently altered to May, and then to June, was no part of the note.

His Lordship—It seems to be an agreement that demand should not be made for payment before those times.

Mr. White said it was merely a memorandum, made for the purpose of keeping a record as it were of this arrangement, this honourable understanding, that was come to.

His Lordship—The explanation given to me in some such cases has been that the note was not to run beyond the time specified in the memorandum, but that the demand might be made at any time within that date.

Mr. White afterwards referred to the question of suretyship, and in doing so narrated the circumstances under which this note was given. Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Bulkley were two gentlemen, who, he said, at a time when Bombay was oppressed with the mania of speculation, agreed jointly to speculate, as many other gentlemen did at that time. Accordingly Mr. Bulkley—who now disputed his liability under this note—entered into a contract for the purchase of eight Frere Land shares, and the arrangement between Mr. Sedgwick and himself was, that each should take four. The purchase was made at rather high prices, and before the time came to pay for them—there being generally two or three days allowed for the completion of a purchase of land company shares—the market had fallen, and Mr. Bulkley determined not to take up his shares, or, in other words, to pay the difference between the contract price and the price on the day of settlement, and thus got rid of his bargain. Mr. Sedgwick had not money enough to do this in the case of his four shares, and therefore took actual delivery of them; and, in consequence, he and Mr. Bulkley went to the Bank of Hindustan to raise a sufficient sum to enable him to pay for them—which they obtained upon the promissory note now before the Court. Now His Lordship would see that the signature of Mr. Bulkley joined with that of Mr. Sedgwick under such circumstances as these made the case very different from one of ordinary security, because Mr. Bulkley himself was under liabilities to complete this bargain—he was the party who had contracted with the broker to buy the eight shares, and he therefore was bound to pay for them or settle for the differences with the broker, the arrangement with Mr. Sedgwick for the division of the shares being between themselves. It was of as much importance for him as for Mr. Sedgwick that the money should be obtained; in fact, more so, for Mr. Sedgwick's liability was only to Mr. Bulkley, whereas that of the latter was to the broker. Therefore, in substance, this was a joint loan; and the fact that the money was paid over to Mr. Sedgwick made no difference whatever. If that was the case they would of course get rid of all that part of the written statement which was grounded upon the extension of time, of which Mr. Bulkley said he was ignorant. But, furthermore, they had evidence of acquiescence and consent on the part of Mr. Bulkley to that extension of time, and even of a prior direction he gave to Mr. Sedgwick to procure a renewal of the note. They were prepared to show that in the month of March, when Mr. Bulkley was about to leave for England, Mr. Sedgwick saw him and reminded him that the note would soon fall due and that the Bank of course would require payment; and Mr. Bulkley then told him that he must do the best he could to get an extension of time. Further, they had a letter from Mr. Bulkley dated 16th June, from that well known classic part of London, the Pump Court, Temple, containing various expressions which showed that he acquiesced in the renewal of the promissory note, and that neither of the young men were then in a position to pay. The learned gentleman apprehended that, with that evidence, they would be able to recover upon the note. The defendant, he remarked, relied upon the fact that as Mr. Sedgwick's name was on the discount slip alone, therefore Mr. Bulkley was only surety; but that, he thought, went a very little way.

The following issues were then drawn up by the Court:—

1. Whether the promissory note was properly stamped so as to be received in evidence.
2. Whether the second defendant was discharged by reason of material alterations appearing on the face of this note, or of some or any of them.
3. Whether the second defendant did not sign the promissory note as surety for the first defendant.
4. Whether the relation of principal and surety was known to the plaintiffs as existing between the first and second defendants at the time of the making of the note.
5. Whether the existence of such a relation as mentioned in the last issue was known to the plaintiffs at the time of the alleged subsequent renewals or any of them.
6. Whether the plaintiffs gave time to the first defendant, without the assent of the second defendant, so as to discharge the second defendant from his liability on the note.

Mr. Francis Wm. Sedgwick was called by Mr. White, who was proceeding to prove the promissory note, when

Mr. Bayley objected to the document being received as it was insufficiently stamped. A one anna stamp, they were aware, was sufficient for a bill payable on demand, but in this case, although the note purported in the body of it to be "payable on demand," yet "29th of March 1865" had been written after the printed word "Due," above the original date, then "March" had been struck out and "May" inserted, and finally the date at the top was altered to the "29th June." There were thus, in point of fact, three different renewals. Now, he contended, that on the face of it this appeared to be a document which was not payable, at least, until two months after date. Three days of grace had been allowed in addition to the two months, as was the custom both here and in England in the case of such documents—thus making it payable on the 29th of March, which was two months plus three days from the 26th of January.

His Lordship said the only question was, whether they should not have some explanation from mercantile men, as to the effect of these dates—as to what they really meant. There was a patent ambiguity on the face of the document. He was unable to determine yet whether the document came under the category of documents payable on demand or not. It was very difficult to say that on the face of it this was so clearly a bill payable on demand as to lead him to come to the conclusion that it ought to be considered as such.

Mr. White said that of course he had intended to give evidence of the kind required.

His Lordship thought it should be taken now.

Mr. Alex. Thompson, manager of the Bank of Hindustan, was called, but as it appeared that he did not come to Bombay till the middle of February 1865

Mr. Bayley objected to his evidence as to usage being received.

His Lordship did not see how he was to get any evidence then. He wanted *bona fide* to know whether this was a document payable on demand. He had never met with a case of the kind before, and he did not know whether the point had ever been decided.

Mr. White—It must be decided by mercantile usages.

Mr. Bayley—I submit that there is no greater ambiguity here than in a lease or any deed where two dates are given.

The Court adjourned for half an hour at this stage, and on resuming

His Lordship said—In the absence of authority I should be very much inclined to think this was a promissory note, payable two months after date, on demand—that is to say, whatever the date might be.

Mr. White said he had only been able to find two cases in which similar words were written upon a promissory note—viz. *Fanshaw* vs. *Peat* (26 Law Journal Exchequer, p. 314) and *Fitch* vs. *Jones* (5, Ellis and Blackburn, p. 238).

His Lordship remarked that, looking at all that appeared on the face of this bill, the question arose, whether it really was self-contradictory, or whether it might not naturally be read as payable on the due date, on demand—*i. e.* without any days of grace.

Mr. White said that by the body of the bill it was evidently payable on demand, but the question was, whether, notwithstanding the memorandum, it was not the intention that there should be an ever present liability. A bill such as this, payable on demand, but the demand upon which was not to be made for two months, would be treated, he thought, as a bill payable on demand within the stamp laws.

His Lordship apprehended that that could not be so, because bills payable on demand, under the stamp laws, must be taken to mean bills *bona fide* payable on demand.

Mr. White submitted that until his Lordship had evidence as to what would be the effect of the memorandum, he would not be in a position to decide the question of the construction of the note.

His Lordship—No doubt, if it were self-contradictory on the face of it, it would be so, but I very much doubt, on consideration, whether it should be taken as self-contradictory.

Mr. White—Not legally contradictory?

His Lordship—No: not contradictory even to common-sense.

After some discussion as to days of grace, which Mr. Bayley showed were not allowed in the case of a promissory note payable on demand,

Mr. White remarked that the question was one of very great importance to bankers.

His Lordship said it was also a question of very great importance to the revenue, and it seemed to him just a case in which attention to the revenue must be paid.

Mr. Bayley pointed out that in the cases cited by Mr. White the memoranda made on the notes were simply corrections and did not interfere with the legal view of the question.

His Lordship asked if there was any evidence as to whether the due date, in the present case, was filled in after the note was drawn up, or at the time.

Mr. White said the fact that the word "Due" was in print, like the rest of the form, afforded *prima facie* evidence that the date was filled in at the time.

Mr. Bayley said the question was not as to whether the custom of bankers was to draw up promissory notes like this one or not, for any evidence to prove that such was the custom of bankers would merely go to show that they were daily defrauding the revenue. He contended that all they required to see was, what, on the face of the document, the parties had contracted to do; and that no extrinsic evidence could be allowed to vary the terms of the document. This, he submitted, was not an irregular instrument; it was not ambiguous—it was not conditional—it was a promise to pay absolutely at a certain period on demand.

His Lordship said that if there was on the face of the document such an ambiguity as to require that an explanation should be given in evidence, such an explanation could be received; but if it could be read without ambiguity, no doubt it was the duty of the Court to decide upon its terms without a reference to evidence.

Mr. Bayley submitted that its terms were perfectly clear, and that it was actually in the first instance a promissory note payable two months after date, and therefore was inadmissable on account of its being insufficiently stamped. The proper stamp, he maintained, could not be affixed now, neither could the document be received for any purpose whatever.

Mr. White said his Lordship had no evidence to show when the date after the printed word "due" was written upon the note, and that it might have been added after demand was made for payment.

His Lordship—It is desirable to have that point cleared up. I thought it was admitted.

Mr. White said there was ambiguity in the promissory note as to whether it was a document payable on demand, and therefore having no days of grace, or a document payable on 29th March, and therefore having days of grace. It must be either one or other; and he did not think his Lordship would be in a position to decide on that point until he had evidence of commercial usage. He quoted from Mr. Justice Byles to show that a memorandum upon a note was sometimes considered to control its terms and sometimes not; and he submitted that his Lordship would require evidence to show whether in this case it did or not. He asked his Lordship to be allowed to continue the examination of Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Sedgwick was accordingly recalled, and in reply to the Court said he could not state when the writing "29th March 1865" was put upon the note.

His Lordship—Did you consider that the demand lay upon you at once?

Mr. Sedgwick—I was not to be called upon if I could not pay before the 29th of March.

His Lordship—Then surely it must have been upon it?

Mr. Sedgwick—That I cannot say. I merely signed the note and left the Bank. I was not to be called upon to pay before the 29th of March—*i. e.*, if I could pay before that date I was to do so, but if it was not convenient I was not.

His Lordship—You could not be compelled to pay before the 29th of March?

Mr. Sedgwick—No.

His Lordship—If the objection be insisted on as to my going into further evidence on this point, I think I must give way to it.

Mr. Bayley pressed the objection.

His Lordship—I have to say whether this promissory note, which is on stamped paper of the value of one anna, is, within the terms of the 10th clause of the schedule of the Stamp Act (No. X of 1862), a promissory note payable on demand and bearing the date on which it was made, or whether it do not come under the other category as a note payable at any period not exceeding one year after date. The only evidence I have as to the effect of the note is that of Mr. Sedgwick, one of the parties who made the note, who says that he could not have been compelled to pay till the 29th of March. Well, then, reading the note by the light of that evidence, and according to all the material words that appear on the face of it, it appears to me that I must read it thus:—This is a note for payment of Rs. 48,000 at a period not exceeding one year after the date—viz, on the 29th of March 1865, the date of the note being 16th January 1865,—and then payable on demand. As far as I can see my way, taking all the material words on the face of the note into consideration, coupled with the only evidence of fact which I have called for as to the agreement between the Bank and one of the persons signing the note, that is as it seems to me the construction which must be put upon it. And that being so, I must say that in my judgment—which I am glad to say is subject to appeal in this matter—I must treat this as a note not properly stamped, and therefore as one that cannot be received in evidence; and it falling in my opinion within the terms of the 22nd clause of the Stamp Act, and coming under the words "other forms or orders for money" used there, it appears to me clearly to be an instrument to which sections 15 and 17 of the Stamp Act do not apply, and one therefore in regard to which the failure to make it on stamped paper of a proper denomination and value cannot be remedied by any process known to the Stamp Act, and consequently that the document must be discarded as evidence now and hereafter. That being so——

Mr. White—Does your Lordship disallow evidence of usage?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. White asked his Lordship to take a note that evidence of that nature had been disallowed. He had intended to give evidence explanatory of the way in which such a document was treated in the mercantile world, and also regarding the circumstances under which the note was made.

His Lordship—I was giving my decision under the impression that you had no more evidence to give as to the circumstances under which the note was made.

Mr. Bayley submitted to his learned friend that, supposing the case should go to the appeal court, it would be desirable that the banker's discount slip of the 23rd December 1864 should be annexed to the statement.

Mr. White said it showed nothing.

Mr. Bayley—It shows that this Bank, and probably others, grant bills with a one anna stamp though not payable for several months.

His Lordship—And perhaps that is a very prudent method; but in this case it appears on the face of the document that it was payable two months after date.

After some further discussion,

His Lordship came to the conclusion that the one anna stamp was not sufficient, and that therefore the note could not be admitted as evidence.

Mr. White argued that the promissory note might still be stamped, but

His Lordship intimated that he had not the least doubt that that was not the case.

Mr. White—Now that the note is out of the way, we shall fall back upon the loan, and we can go on with Mr. Sedgwick's evidence on that point.

Mr. Sedgwick, recalled, stated that he and the second defendant obtained the loan—amounting to Rs. 48,000—jointly on 23rd December 1864, and that it was procured for the purpose of paying for four Frere Land shares. These shares had been bought by Mr. Bulkley for him; he had bought eight altogether, but with the other four witness had nothing to do. They were bought at Rs. 8,000 premium—*i. e.* Rs. 12,000 a share. The contract was entered into on 21st December, and he himself had had nothing to do with the making of it. The value of them fell in half an hour afterwards. His four shares were bought at his own suggestion, and he knew that he would have to take them up. He went by himself to the Bank; he had a deposit account there, and the money was passed to it. Mr. Bulkley went to England by the first steamer in March, and witness went on board and asked him what he was to do as the shares had gone down; and he told him to do the best he could. This conversation was in reference to the loan. He afterwards received a letter (identified) dated 16th June, from Mr. Bulkley in England. Before he went home witness's four Frere Land shares had been exchanged for Bengal Credit Mobilier shares; and Mr. Bulkley alluded in his letter to these shares as having been purchased with money—referring to the loan—for which he was partly responsible. He also expressed a hope that witness might be able to renew the note on which that loan was made. The arrangement between Mr. Bulkley and witness as to the purchase of the shares was made verbally on the morning of the 21st December, and was to the effect that eight shares should be bought—*i. e.* four for each—at a premium of Rs. 6,500 each. If witness had not paid for his four shares Mr. Bulkley would have had to do it. It could not be called a joint transaction, for each had power over four shares. Mr. Bulkley, he thought, returned to Bombay in September.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley—No portion of the Rs. 48,000 went to Mr. Bulkley. Witness gave a promissory note to the Bank for that sum on the 23rd December jointly with Mr. Bulkley—the note being payable on the 26th January, including three days' grace. The sum went entirely towards the payment of his own four shares. Mr. Bulkley, he believed, had monies of his own, with which he paid for his. He joined in signing that promissory note as surety for witness. Witness destroyed that first promissory note, after it was renewed; it had a one anna stamp upon it. It was at his suggestion that the money was borrowed; the suggestion that the shares should be purchased, was, he thought, the joint suggestion of both of them—they thought it would be a good thing. Mr. Bulkley exceeded the wishes of witness in purchasing the shares at a premium of Rs. 8,000. They agreed jointly to raise the money, and the loan was taken from the Bank of Hindustan in consequence.

By the Court—He subsequently, of course, sanctioned the purchase of the four shares, by taking them up. He considered that the borrowing was joint, because it was to meet Mr. Bulkley's action that it was done. Mr. Bulkley agreed with witness to borrow the money on consideration of his taking up the shares.

Mr. Thompson, manager of the Bank of Hindustan, re-called, and examined by Mr. White, stated that he came to Bombay on the 11th February but did not take over the charge of the Bank till the 10th or 12th of March. On the 8th of September, after Mr. Bulkley's return, he wrote to him, asking him to take up the joint note. Mr. Bulkley called on him and said that at that time he was not in a position to pay as he had not got the money. He asked to see the note,—which was shown him; and he then said he did not think that he was liable under it. He also said he would consult his solicitors. In answer to a subsequent note witness received a reply from Mr. Bulkley referring him to his solicitors.

This concluded the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley then replied on behalf of the second defendant, showing from Mr. Sedgwick's own evidence that his client did not receive a farthing of the loan, and that as to the share transaction—which he contended could in no way affect the question—he had no interest in any of the shares except his own four.

An additional issue was then framed, as follows:—Whether the second defendant was liable to the plaintiffs for the sum claimed in the plaint or any part thereof.

His Lordship, in answer to Mr. Bayley, said he did not think it necessary to call Mr. Bulkley.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said it appeared to him plain upon the evidence that Mr. Sedgwick's four shares were bought by him through Mr. Bulkley, and that the Rs. 48,000 was borrowed of the Bank in order to pay for them and had nothing to do with the other four shares, for which Mr. Bulkley had paid. Then—the note being out of the question—did Mr. Bulkley in any sense appear to have made a joint loan? It appeared to him that he did not; for Mr. Sedgwick had stated that he himself went to the Bank and received the money, and that it was passed to his account. Referring to Mr. Thompson's evidence proving an admission of liability on the part of Mr. Bulkley, and to the letter received from London, His Lordship said he did not consider them to be sufficient in a case of this kind. There was an absence of proof that there was an advance made to Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Sedgwick jointly, and in the absence of such proof he thought that the expressions in the letter from London—which most nearly approached an admission of liability—were not sufficient to fix any responsibility upon the second defendant. He gave a decree against the first defendant with costs; and, on the last issue raised, in favour of the second defendant, with costs.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1866.

The following *extra* Races will be run for this day:—

1st Race.—*A Hurdle Race.* Rupees 200, presented by Aga Jalal Shah, with Rupees 100 from the Fund. R. C. over six hurdles. Entrance 5 G. M. Weight 10 st. Professionals to carry 3 lbs. extra. The winner of the previous hurdle race to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Baily's	c. a. h. Rufus.
Major Crosbie's	c. a. h. Denmark.
Dr. Millar's	b. a. h. Ronald Bayne.
Major Crosbie's	b. a. h. Harkaway.
Aga Khan's	g. a. h. Abdool Wahab.
Mr. D.'s	c. a. h. Cheesecake.
Mr. M.'s	b. a. h. Ebrahim
Mr. Lamb's	b. a. g. Laniff.
The Bedouin's	b. a. h. Camel.
Mr. Walker's	c. a. h. Rocket.

2nd Race.—*For all Horses*, with the exception of those mentioned in the list. Weight for age. Winners before, or during, the Meeting once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener one stone extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Horses that have never won 10 lbs. Horses that have never started 1 stone. Rupees 300 from the Fund. 10 G. M. entrance. 1½ mile and a distance.

Abdool Wahab's	b. a. h. Namook.
Major Crosbie's	c. a. h. Challenger.

3rd Race.—*A Handicap for all Galloways.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. Entrance 100 Rupees. 3 G. M. forfeit for standing the Handicap. 1¼ mile.

Major Crosbie's	g. a. p. Dutchman.
Mr. Hogg's	g. a. g. Old Tom.
Mr. C.'s	b. a. g. The Don.
Aga Khan's	b. a. g. Jairam.
Do.	g. a. g. Nightingale.

4th Race.—*For all untrained Horses.* 200 Rupees from the Fund. ½ mile—catch weights 10 st. and over. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 50 Rupees.

Mr. B.'s	b. a. h. Ebrahim.
Mr. Turner's	Australia.
Mr. B.'s	b. a. h. Little Harry.
Mr. D.'s	c. a. h. Cheesecake.
Mr. Hume's	g. a. h. Chance.
Mr. L.'s	g. a. h. Little Tommy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The abovenamed institution, formerly known as the Broach Library, was formed about nine years ago, by the exertion of the much lamented Mr. Thompson, the then Deputy Collector of Broach. At first, as might have been expected, it could boast of little more than a couple of newspapers, and about the same number of periodicals; as the idea began to be appreciated, so the number of subscribers became larger, and consequently the papers and periodicals were increased and a small number of books of sorts were added. About a couple of years ago, Mr. Coghlan, who was at that time the Judge, interested himself, and a meeting was held to consider the generous offer of Rs. 4,000 of Mr. Premchund Roychund's towards erecting a new building, and for the purchase of a good stock of books. The meeting was well attended, and it was decided that in consideration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's gift, the new building should be called after that gentleman. He, however, with his usual modesty, desired to have the building called after his worthy father, so it has since gone by the name of the Roychund Deepchund Library. It was then suggested that a like sum should be subscribed by the Broach inhabitants, which was so well carried out that something over Rs. 3,000 was at once raised; however, as this sum was not sufficient to erect a suitable building, the matter was allowed to rest till lately, when it was decided that something should be finally settled about the building, in furtherance of which a plan was drawn out and approved of, the wood promised by Government was procured at the cost of felling, and the site was given by Government. But it all ended in one simple fact, that there was about Rs. 5,000 less than was required. It now remains for Mr. Premchund Roychund to come forward with his renowned generosity, and a building will be erected which will do honour to the name of Roychund Deepchund.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Broach, 20th February.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO POONA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your columns of to-day I see an extract from the *Poona Observer* with reference to the water supply for the camp and city of Poona, wherein it is stated, the Government have it in contemplation to remove the pumping machinery *from the right to the wrong side of the river*, and to raise the present bund five feet higher, and that the present building for accommodating the machinery have cost Rs. 25,000, these latter, being a meritorious gift of the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, given, no doubt, under the advice and consideration of the Government, who are certainly never lax in accepting monetary service from its subjects in any public work.

From the above category, which must be presumed to be true from the fact of Poona being altogether deprived of a proper or an efficient water supply, the corollary to be drawn is one of inefficiency in the simplest requirements of hydraulics in the Public Works Department, another of mismanagement, and another in inducing the honourable gentleman to pay for these errors to amuse the incompetent labours of, I presume, a *Royal* Engineer.

Why, I ask, is the machinery to be taken across the river when it is known to be incapable of doing the work required of it?

Why talk of making reservoirs amongst the little hillocks on the other side from Poona when it was known that the arches are much too low?

Why have not the Government constructed (as they ought to have done) long ago the water works scheme of the Ambigaum valley?

And further; if the great wants of the camp and native community of the city of Poona (certainly the most densely populated in Western India) had received any consideration at the hands of Government, why has not the Kartridge lake been cleared out, its sluices and channels repaired, and the only source of pure sweet water secured to the people. Rather this a thousand-fold than to raise the bund five feet, or *five inches*, to accumulate an increase of the filth and ordure of a city containing from 30 to 40,000 people. The weakest tyro in engineering science would long ago have removed the bund altogether and have had it placed above the city, not only for a pure water supply, but for flushing the present city drainage, and to increase its height, and with this its abominations is to solemnize the foundation of Poona as the plague spot of the Presidency. Are medical reports of no value in proving by analysis the putrid stuff the Government give to its servants and its subjects, and the mistaken principle of allowing a water supply to run down the bed of the river until you stop it by the gratuitous gift of one member of a family, and induce another to aid by noble gifts in pumping it up to the required supply again?

I pause for a reply and an open discussion of this important question.

THALMA.

Bombay, 21st Feb.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA.

A RETRACTATION FROM OUR CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to a letter received by you (and of which you have forwarded me a copy) from Messrs. Carruthers, Pittar, and Dignam, Solicitors, Calcutta, contradicting my remarks about Mr. Browne, Jeweller, and threatening legal proceedings for their publication, I have now to state that, since I wrote my letter of the 20th December, I have had sufficient evidence to convince me that what I then believed to be true, with reference to that gentleman, was radically erroneous. The position among the tradesmen of Calcutta of my informant, his manner of speaking, so positive and assured, and the contemporaneous departure of Mr. Browne from Calcutta, all these led naturally to the belief that the statement then made was correct and substantially true. I communicated it to you, just as I should have done any other piece of information of a character worth noticing, the truth of which I had no reason to doubt. That I could not have acted in this instance from any malicious or vindictive feeling is evident from the fact that I do not know that I have ever seen Mr. Browne, and I certainly have not had any dealings with him, either directly or indirectly, remotely or immediately. On receipt of the letter from Messrs. Carruthers, Pittar, and Dignam my vexation was excessive, less from the annoyance and loss of a prosecution at law, than from the conviction that I, however unintentionally, had been guilty of what I have always held in detestation,—the bearing of false witness against my neighbour. The circumstances of this case made it still more cruel. It is painful enough to fail in business; it is more so to be obliged to undertake a long voyage in search of health; but I had unintentionally capped this gentleman's misfortunes by giving currency to a statement which, although believed by me to be true and correct at the time, was really without the slightest foundation. If my annoyance on hearing the truth was excessive, my regret and my desire to do justice and right were strong enough to send me down at once to the office of the abovenamed firm, where I instantly surrendered my name, and where a series of papers was shown me which proved conclusively that I had been grossly deceived. I there saw the document by which Mr. James Browne assigned his estate to the official trustee of Bengal, and I also saw the signatures of all his creditors, from the Government of India in the person of Sir John Lawrence downwards, granting him his release. I there also became acquainted with the fact that, so far from Mr. Browne having obtained the sale of the Kirwee prize property by backdoor diplomacy, it was given, unsolicited, to him by Colonel Durand, the Foreign Secretary; and that, so far from having left India to evade his creditors, he had proceeded to Hongkong under the positive orders of Dr. Waller. I am sincerely glad therefore of the opportunity now afforded me to state these facts with all emphasis, to withdraw the statements made in my letter of the 20th December last as radically incorrect, and to express my sincere regret that they should ever have been circulated by me. In justice to myself I am bound to state that the terms of this retractation have not been dictated to me by Mr. Browne's attorneys, or by any other person, I place it in your columns from a sense of what is due to a gentleman, who is likely to be injured by what I have written, and as an honest expression of the sorrow by which I am moved at the thought that I have wrongly assailed a man who was struggling against many misfortunes. My only consolation is that my letter was written in perfect good faith, seeing that the position of my informant and the sources of information at his command were such as to leave me no alternative but to believe that he was only repeating a well known fact. I will only now add that in thus fully and completely retracting the statements made in my letter of the 20th December, the touching courtesy and kindness with which I was received by Messrs. Carruthers, Pittar, and Dignam, made me feel the painfulness of my position and the grievous character of the wrong I had done an innocent man all the more acutely.

YOUR CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.

BENGAL.

At present arrangements have been made for the production of the Budget before Sir Charles Trevelyan's day last year, 1st April. But as Easter falls at that time, it is not probable that, whatever Mr. Massey may do, the Governor General will leave the capital before the second week of April, even if all is well in Bhootan.—*Friend of India, Feb.* 15.

MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death at the Presidency, of Lieutenant H. Nicholls of the General List, attached to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, which melancholy event took place at the General Hospital on the night of the 14th current, and his remains were interred with the usual military honours last evening.—*Madras Times, Feb.* 16.

We are informed that Mr. J. T. Blissett, Director of Telegraphs in this Presidency, proceeds to Calcutta by the next P. and O. steamer to take up the higher appointment of Superintendent of Telegraphs in Bengal. Whilst congratulating Mr. Blissett on his promotion to a higher grade in his department, we cannot but express our regret that Madras is so soon to lose the services of an officer, who during the last five years, has laboured most indefatigably to trace out and remove the obstacles to the rapid and regular transmission of messages, and otherwise to increase the efficiency of the department in this Presidency. Mr. Blissett has, we are assured, performed the duties of his responsible office to the complete satisfaction of Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, Colonel Douglas, and Colonel Robinson, and has at the same time earned the good will of his subordinates by his considerate exercise of authority. He has now only two steps to mount before attaining the rank of Director General of Telegraphs in India, and it will afford us much gratification if in the course of a few years, we have to announce that he has attained the highest post in the department with which his name has been long and most creditably associated in Madras.—*Id.*

The other day a sad accident happened in the elephant lines beyond Shoolay. It would seem that as an elephant was rubbing itself against a wall, it fairly rubbed it down, causing the death of two out of three men who were sleeping on the other side of it.—*Bangalore Herald, Feb.* 17.

The officers of the Mysore Commission seem to be coming to grief. We regret to hear that another of them, Captain Charles Pearse is obliged through sickness to relinquish for a time his duties and proceed on leave to England.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A General order will shortly be published notifying that when a Veterinary Surgeon with a regiment of British cavalry is placed in charge of horses of a battery of artillery, or of horses of other regiments, he will be allowed the usual head money of two annas per horse, but this allowance will not be made to a Veterinary Surgeon with a wing of a regiment of cavalry unless the aggregate number of horses under his charge exceed the complement of a regiment viz., 490. But Veterinary Surgeons of Royal Artillery will be required to attend all the artillery horses at the station, irrespective of their brigades or batteries, without any claim to head money for the duty.—*Pioneer, Feb.* 16.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The railway is said to be the greatest of modern "revolutionisers," and certainly if the celerity with which the last mails have been transmitted between this and Bombay, be taken as a test of that fact, we are indeed living in the midst of a postage revolution. For we received our English letters from Bombay, in the space of forty eight hours from time of receipt in the Bombay Post office, and the Governor General express passed through the station within twenty six hours from the date of its despatch from Bombay. By a recent arrangement, an express train starts so soon as the mails are made up in Bombay; and this in some measure accounts for the extraordinary speed of transit it is now our pleasing duty to record.—*Central India Times, Feb.* 17.

A letter having appeared in the London *Times* stating that my husband was a "member of the Stock Exchange," one of the Neapolitan papers put him down as a "large shareholder in the Bank of England!"—A. M.—*English Travellers and Italian Brigands. By W. J. C. Moens.*

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, No. 6, sea side, now in occupation of Mr. H. Smith. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House & Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Rent moderate. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co, House & Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, at Matheran, "UPNA COTTAGE" and HILL-SIDE, furnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co. House and Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET (from the 10th March), an airy small OFFICE, in No. 15, Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. H. B. Elsam. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co. House and Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents. 11, Forbes St.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, Rampart Row.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.	Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
,, 2.	Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	,, 70
,, 3.	Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	,, 65
,, 4.	Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	,, 80
,, 5.	Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	,, 80

⁂ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.	A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs. 35
,, 7.	Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	,, 50

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use. Price complete .... Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

First Size.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ½ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

Second Size.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co. Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool. AGENTS in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co. Church Gate Street.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established 1821.

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Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Motteelal Bappalal.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Share Bazar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 120 Shares of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited), on account and at the risk of Vunmallydass Goverdhundass.

Terms—Cash.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, LADY'S HORSE AND HARNESS, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MARIA HILL HOUSE, MAZAGON, NEAR THE POWDER WORKS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at (her residence) Maria Hill House, Mazagon, near the Powder Works, the property of Miss Fogerty; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish-covers, handsome Epergne with Plateau and rich cut Glass Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Bread Baskets, a Mahogany Box of best Electroplate, Spoons and Forks, Plate-handled Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.; the Furniture all carved well seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular Table, Dining Sideboards, Arms and Easy Chairs, Reclining Couches, elegant Carved Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Silk Damask, a splendid Ottoman, all with rich Crimson, round Teapoys, Pictures in rosewood, maple and gilt frames, Camp-cots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Mahogany Cheval Glasses, six and three Lights Gas Chandeliers, and Plated 4 and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing and Washing Tables, Screens, Globe Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, a Cow in Calf, and a Bull Calf, Pigs, Goats, Sheep, Ducks, and Dispense articles &c.

At 1 P. M.

One close Carriage or Phaeton with Shutters.
One white Arab Lady's Riding Horse.
One Lady's Side Saddle with Bridle.
Plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.
A Hunting Saddle and Bridle, &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

ANAUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, all the handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel A. M. Murray, Royal Artillery.

The same comprises Star Cut Glassware, Decanters, Rich Blue and Buff flowered Dinner Set, Blue and Crimson Tea Sets, White and Pink Dessert Set, Patian Jugs, &c, best Plated Round Hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Tea and Coffee Urns, Salvers, Butter Pots, a Mahogany Box containing Plated Spoons, Forks, and Knives, plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Morocco case containing Fish Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Table for 10 persons, Camp Tables, carved Side Board, Whatnots, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Rich Table and Reading Lamps, carved Drawingroom Table, Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Plated double light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamp with drops, Easy, Predieu, and Folding Chairs, English Brussel's Persian and Cambay Carpets, Sofa Table, China Jars, Ornaments and Vases, Engravings in Maple, Gilt and other Frames, Carved four posts Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Hanging Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Crockery, &c., Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Tin Air-tight Boxes, Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Book Shelf, Hanging Punkahs, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles, few Plants in pots, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built double seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole, &c, by Varty and Wilson, Liverpool.

A pair of grey Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted Harness.

One Buggy by Stewart, a fast trotter Black Arab Horse, a set of Harness, double and single Harness, Bridles, a single poled Tent with double Walls, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

A First-class Landau Sociable by "Milner" of Liverpool, expressly built for order, cost £250 exclusive of all expenses.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are ready, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
11 ,, ,, Shirtings.
12 ,, ,, Jacconets.
6 ,, ,, T. Cloth.

At 2 P. M.

A new best finished Amempton forming a complete open and close Carriage, painted a rich ultra marine blue.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.

A charming miniature LANDAU.

Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.

An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 21st February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Musical Boxes.

A few Iron and Brass Bedsteads of sizes.

104 great Gross of Parisian Grelot Buttons (plated), a few pairs of handsome Gig and Phaeton Lanterns, Pictures in gilt frames.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods.

A large collection of new Books, remaining unsold from last Wednesday's Auction.

At 1 P. M.

On account of the concerned.

1 new Office Shigram with shaft and lamps complete.
1 Self-driving Phaeton.
Any other Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., the property of Jerome Burns, Esq., at his residence, Mount Road, Mazagon; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Card and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Priedieu, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screens, Sideboards, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Semi-Grand Piano, by "Erard," Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

At 2 P. M.

(if not previously disposed of),

A Sociable, with Horse and Harness complete.

A Buggy with horse and harness complete.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, &c.

At No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, &c., the property of Mrs. McAuley, leaving Bombay, at her residence, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Sofa, Card, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches Easy, Predieu and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, What-nots, Screens, Sideboard, four post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Square Piano, Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday next the 24th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and THURSDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Executors, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the late Spencer Compton, Esq., at his late residence at Malabar Hill, the same comprises Rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jugs, Goglets, Ice Plates, Preserve Pots, Fruit Dishes, &c. Two Handsome Blue or Gold Dinner Services, also another Ditto a Blue and Gold Breakfast Set, Two Handsome Dessert Services, Cheese Stands, Crab Dish, &c., a Set of Dish Covers containing 8 Hot Water Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Spirit Barrel on waggon, Bottles Waggons, Cruet Soy, Sauce, Pickle and Liqueur Frames, Tea Set, Egg Boiler, Beer Mugs, Bottle Flaggons, Fire Stands, Mustard Pots, Fish Carver, Mahogany Cases of Dessert Knives and Forks, Tumbler and Glass Covers, Single Double and Treble Branched Candle Sticks, &c., Set of best English made King and Victoria Pattern Silver Ware for six or twelve persons, best Ivory Handled Table Cutlery, &c., a Set of Blackwood Tables in 3 pieces, and 2 Centre leave with Oval ends and Carved Legs for twenty four persons, Round and Camp Ditto, Side Board, Dumb Waiters, Celeret, Dining Room Chairs, Double four Light Hanging and Table Argand and Reading Lamps, Circular, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, China Japanned Easy Chairs, Carved Blackwood, Easy, Predieu and Drawing Room Ditto, Folding and other Screens, Conversation Couches, Ottoman Sitties, Hat and Flower Stands, Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, a Mahogany square Piano Forte by C. H. Selroker, Brussel's Carpets and Rugs, Engravings in Frames, Camp and Children Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Reclining Couches, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, an Iron Treasury Chest, Barometers, a six barrelled Revolver in case by J. Beattie, two double barrelled Guns and Rifle in cases by Westly Richards, two pair of Pistols, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, Plants, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A first rate 4 Seated English built Brougham, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of handsome black fast trotting Australian Horses (4 off,) height 15 hands.

An excellent English built self driving Phaeton, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of excellent fast trotting high cast grey Arab Horses (7 off) 15 hands high.

A light English built Cab Buggy, with lamps and cushions.

A Madras built hansome Cab, by Simpson and Company.

A very handsome grey Arab Buggy or Carriage Horse, 8 years old, height 14⅜

A first rate very high caste Arab chesnut Saddle Horse, 6 years old, height 14⅜.

Several sets of plated and covered buckle, double and single harness, ladies and gentlemen's Saddles by Longdon, Garden and Son, Peat and Wilkinson and Kidd.

A first rate Aden milk Cow.

Also a young Cow and 2 calves.

A Bhisty Bullock with pukhall.

A Pigeon house hut and Pigeons.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday next the 24th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA. (BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

On TUESDAY, the 6th March next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamestjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of George Craig, Esquire; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Soup-Tureen, Hotwater, Curry, Liquor, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely carved Open-worked Blackwood Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Presses, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Chairs covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-Caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood, Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., (if not previously sold) a Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht "Challenge," the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

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